The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 5 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Queen of Spain Offers an Asylum to the Pope.

The Russian War in Bokhara Renewed.

France Declares War Against Corea.

The London Times on Political Corruption in New-York.

A United States Squadron Expected at Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain Offers an Asylum to the Pope.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 5.

The Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Granada, and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal in case of emergency.

RUSSIA.

Renewal of the War in Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Nov. 5.

The war is renewed in Bokhara, and the Russian forces have besieged and taken the City of Urturbe.

FRANCE.

Declaration of War Against Corea.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5—Evening.

A telegram from Tien-Tsin, China, says that the French have declared war against Corea.

ENGLAND.

The London Times on New-York Politics.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5—Evening.

The *Times* to-day, in an editorial, exposes the corruption of the New-York State and City Governments, and closes with a warning against the extension of political power.

TURKEY.

A United States Squadron Expected in Turkish Waters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Nov. 5.

A United States squadron is expected in Turkish waters.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.

Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5—Evening.

Consols for money, 89¼.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The following are the current prices of American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	68¼
Erie Railway Shares	51
Illinois Central	77¼

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5—Evening.

Erie Railroad Shares	50¾
Illinois Central Shares	77
U. S. Five-Twenties	68¼

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 5.

The cotton market is firm. The sales to-day sum up 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 5—Evening.

The market for Breadstuffs is easy. Tallow firm. Petroleum flat.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Malta.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Malta*, from New-York Oct. 24, arrived to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

GERMANY.

Saxony and Prussia—The Royal Library of Munich—How It is Managed—Little Baden Once More—Prussia and the Paris Exhibition—What the German States Will Send.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

The fruitful minds of the Dresdeners have discovered another mare's nest in Saxony. The story now is that Saxony is to be annexed to Prussia, and King JOHN to be recompensed for his loss with the Crown of Poland. Of course Russia would have a word to put in here, but it is conjectured that NAPOLEON is shoving Prussia forward in this matter, to get her involved with the Russians, and thus prevent a culmination just now of the Oriental question by keeping Russia out of it. In the midst of these conjectures and guesses it is recorded as the fact, which seems to be so, that NAPOLEON has ceased to intervene for Saxony, and has tacitly given his consent to any disposition of the question that Count BISMARCK may choose to make. It is also another fact which may have some bearing in the premises, that the relations between the Prussians and Russians on the border are very hostile, amounting almost to a state of non-intercourse. But for anything decided to occur, if at all, it will probably be necessary to wait till next Winter.

THE ROYAL VS. THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Royal Library of this city contains 860,000 volumes—the second library in the world—and is increased by 13,000 yearly, while the Astor has, I believe, only 340,000. After looking through this paragraph, your City readers may made a comparison between the respective usefulness of the two.

First, the library is contained in a vast, splendid building, stretching 500 feet along Ludwig Strasse, and reaching back about half as far, forming a quadrangle. You enter directly from the street in the centre of the building, and after ascending a wide and beautiful flight of steps of gray marble, find yourself in the second story, the great halls extending off to the right and left. It is not worth while to go out there, for, aside from some fine manuscripts and relics of great Germans, it is the old story—a mighty catacomb of dead men's thoughts all covered over with dust. The literature of those shelves is as luminous and encompassing as the sun, and—as ancient. This I will presently show. In an ante-room at the head of the stairs were three or four secretaries and two guides, one of whom can use a little very ragged English, for the benefit of that unfortunate class of persons. I wanted to read something on post-offices, and, being an American, did not know what author I should call for, since GOETHE and SCHILLER have not, so far as I am aware, treated on that head. I asked at a desk if foreigners were allowed to read books? "O, certainly. Have you already ordered?" Of course I had not, so I was very politely requested to write my name and stand, (if you don't have a "stand," in Germany you're necessarily a thief), together with the author I wanted on a slip of paper provided for that use. This I did, and was then permitted to drop it in the order-box and wait till the next day before I could read the book. "O, no, Sir, that is not our custom. It is always necessary to order a day in advance." So I returned to my house, and, after passing a night of calm repose, came again to the scene of my labors. In default of better information, I had ordered an encyclopedia on the article "Post," which was given to me after my order had been deposited with the librarian, as a guarantee that I was not a thief. The book, however, did not come down later than 1848, so I asked permission to see a later one. "It would be necessary to give in a new order, ordinarily," I was told, but, as an exception, he brought me the latest they had, which dated 1852. This was not to the purpose, and I asked to see the library catalogue. "We have no printed catalogue." "No catalogue!" "Yes, in manuscript, but all in detached bundles." So he brought me a pair of packages of loose leaves, on each of which was written the name of some work on Post-offices, author, date, &c. After deciphering scraggy German text for half an hour, I found a work as late as 1856, and asked to see that. But I had already largely transcended the bounds of custom, and that book I could not see till next day! I wrote three orders *carte blanche*, left them, and came away in disgust.

LITTLE BADEN ONCE MORE.

Before the war broke out, Austria and Bavaria concluded a secret military convention by which the former pledged herself, in case Bavaria should lose any territory during the war, to indemnify her therefor. It appears the Austrians understood the terms of it were to apply alike to all the allies, while the Bavarians did not, and so made no mention of the treaty to her allies until several weeks after. The Badenese Foreign Minister, VON FREYDORF, has just made some disclosures to the assembled Parliament of Baden that promise to bring on a lively quarrel between Bavaria and that pugnacious little State. After reading the article in question, he said: "When one reads this article he comes to the irresistible conclusion that the indemnification referred to was not to be in a foreign land, nor very far from Bavaria either, but was to be close by, in a convenient locality. This adds to the further suspicion that Bavaria was as much displeased with the insertion of a wedge between portions of her territory, (Baden itself lies between the Palatinate Province and Bavaria itself,) as Prussia was to be separated from the Rhine by Hanover and Hesse, and contemplated a slight correction of the German map in this direction also."

This is a pretty hard thrust at Bavaria, but probably not well grounded. Baden has become so excessively irritated over the endless charges of treason that all South Germany have been making, that her people are disposed to strike at random. Every day, however, only serves to strengthen one's conviction of the miserable, chaotic condition in which South Germany was and still is.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few days ago, the Wurtemburg Parliament presented an address to the King, in which they told him they were opposed to going into the Northern Bund because Prussia did not desire them. To this the *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, (BISMARCK's organ,) says: "The enemies of Prussia are as unfortunate with their logic as on the battle-field. It is notorious that the chief reason why Prussia has not sought an immediate extension of the Bund to the South is that they were opposed to it themselves. The Wurtemburgers are just driving the whole matter around in a circle."

In the Paris Exhibition, Prussia—including her new acquisitions—and Saxony, are to occupy a distinct section called the Prussian, while all the others, including the members of the new Confederation, are to occupy another called the German. The Berlin journals explain all this very coolly by showing that too much space had been assigned to Prussia originally, and she needed Saxony's products to fill it out. No connection there, O no!

Austria will send a unique collection, consisting of samples of all those articles that bear a part in the education and daily life, both domestic and business, of all the branches of tradesmen that are found in the Empire. The entire cost, both of transportation and display, is defrayed by the Government.

It is strange what an amount of interest and sympathy is enlisted in Europe in behalf of the disconsolate Empress CHARLOTTE. From all parts of the land come tenders of condolence, and scarcely a letter-writer in Austria, Italy, France or Belgium can conclude his letter without giving some new bit of gossip or conjecture concerning her. The latest is that she is laboring under the delusion that her Mexican suite are seeking to poison her, and that for three days in Rome she lived only on chestnuts and dry bread for fear of them, and will take no food except stealthily and alone. From Vienna and from Paris the most celebrated physicians of Europe have been sent to her relief. SEGREX.

No Signs of the Java at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Nov. 5—P. M.

The steamer signaled this morning proves to have been Her Majesty ship *Favorite*, from Quebec. There are no signs of the *Java*, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA.

Resolutions of the Union League on Baltimore Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

At an informal meeting of the Union League this evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we heartily condemn the recent course of Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, in relation to the pending election in that State, as directly calculated and intended to restore the supremacy of the rebels and secessionists in the government of that Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the Union men of Maryland in their patriotic endeavors to thwart the purposes of a renegade and faithless Executive.

Resolved, That we tender the Hon. HUGH L. POND, of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, on behalf of the loyal men of the land, our warmest thanks, for his fearless and gallant conduct in officially arresting the progress of Gov. SWANN's designs upon the rights of the loyal men of Maryland, and compelling rebels and traitors to abide by the decision of the laws which they are seeking to evade.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Union League of Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Mississippi Crops—Seventeen Prisoners Sent to Ship Island.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 5.

Brevet Major-Gen. WOOD, Assistant Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, says the crop in Mississippi will amount to considerably less than the cost of production, and anticipates much privation thereform. He also pronounces false the statement that he charged that a sale of negroes took place near Brookhaven.

Brevet Major-Gen. MOWER commands the District of Louisiana, including the posts of Jefferson and Marshall, Texas, and is also made Acting Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana.

Seventeen additional prisoners have been sent to Ship Island, to serve out court-martial sentences.

CALIFORNIA.

The Tax on Brandy—Memorials from the Wine Growers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The Wine Growers' State Convention has adopted memorials to Congress and to the Pacific Congressional Delegation, asking a reduction of the tax on manufactured grape brandy to the rate in force last year, and that the import tax on foreign wines costing fifty cents, or less, per gallon be raised to a specific duty of fifty cents per gallon.

Arrived—Steamer *Sacramento*, CAVERLY, from Panama, with New-York dates of Oct. 11.

Also arrived—Ships *Golden Fleece*, NELSON, New-York; *Intrepid*, WINDSOR, New-York; *Robin Hood*, KELLY, New-York; *Granite State*, JACOBS, New-York; bark *Potosi*, FOWLER, Liverpool.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

RUMORED ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

He Refuses to Await the Arrival of Gen. Castelnau.

He Leaves the Mexican Capital for Vera Cruz.

GEN. CASTELNAU ARRIVES IN MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

Minister ROMERO to-day received the following letter by way of New-Orleans, dated Vera Cruz, Oct. 26, 1866:

"MAXIMILIAN left the City of Mexico on the 23d inst., resigning verbally in favor of Gen. BAZAINE. Gen. BAZAINE endeavored to persuade him to delay his departure until Gen. CASTELNAU's arrival two days later; but he declined, and escorted by 800 Austrians, proceeded to Orizaba by cross roads, to avoid meeting with Gen. CASTELNAU. He reached Orizaba yesterday, and is expected here to-morrow. The Captain of the Austrian frigate *Daduola* states that as soon as MAXIMILIAN arrives he will at once leave for Europe. It is said that MAXIMILIAN will publish to-day a manifesto at Orizaba. Gen. CASTELNAU reached the City of Mexico soon after MAXIMILIAN left, and took possession of the palace and assumed the "reins" of Government. The French soldiers who had entered under MAXIMILIAN's colors will be returned to France under Gen. CASTELNAU's influence. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ has captured the City of Oaxaca, taking all the artillery, ammunition men and supplies."

Rumored Abdication of Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The Mexican Minister has received a letter from Vera Cruz, dated Oct. 25, by way of New-Orleans, stating that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN left the City of Mexico on the 23d inst., resigning verbally in favor of Gen. BAZAINE.

Mexican News by way of Texas—The Success of Empress Carlotta's Mission—The Liberals Defeated near Vera Cruz—Negotiations between Canales and Papia.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Nov. 5.

Brownsville dates to the 2d, City of Mexico to the 10th and Vera Cruz to the 19th, have been received. On the 31st there was skirmishing between CANALES and TAPIA. TAPIA has his lines of attack well established. A large number of ORTEGA's men are awaiting the arrival at Brownsville of CARAVAJAL and CANALES, the only chiefs in his favor.

La Cronica says the Empress' mission was to demand from France officers for the Imperial army organizing in Mexico; a new General-in-Chief in place of BAZAINE; to postpone until April the return of the expeditionary corps, and to extend the time for the payment of the debt two years longer. She has been completely successful in all her requests.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is taking the offensive in all parts. Taxes are collected without trouble.

The Emperor has issued a decree confiscating the property of non-residents and all who openly or covertly aid the Liberals.

The Imperialists defeated eight hundred Liberals near Vera Cruz, taking two hundred prisoners.

Business was good at Vera Cruz. The Emperor was paying debts as fast as the claims were presented.

CANALES and TAPIA were negotiating, but could not agree. CANALES was intoxicated and unable to do business.

The French regiments announced to embark had left for the interior.

Eight hundred men, whose term had expired, had enlisted in MAXIMILIAN's new army.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN AND HON. L. D. CAMPBELL.

A communication from Signor ROMERO, Mexican Minister, was forwarded to JUAREZ on Saturday last, notifying the latter that Gen. SHERMAN and Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, our Minister, will meet the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz as soon as they can get to that point or some other that may be designated.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The resting-places of the Union soldiers who died during the rebellion are to be marked hereafter with cast-iron headblocks, instead of the wooden ones as at present in the national cemeteries. The name, number, &c., of each soldier is to be cast in raised letters. The Quartermaster-General has accordingly invited proposals for furnishing the cast-iron headblocks. About 280,000 of them are required.

THE CHEROKEE LANDS.

It will be recollected that several days ago the Ex-Secretary of the Interior, Mr. HARLAN, published a defence of his sale of the Cherokee neutral lands to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut. This morning Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., replies to that gentleman, denying that he stated to Mr. HARLAN that if these lands were sold as the lands of the Sacs and Foxes he and his friends could make money out of the transaction. The main point in the protest of himself and JOHN W. WRIGHT, attorneys for the Cherokee Indians, against the sale was, that according to the treaty, if the lands were to be sold at all without appraisement and advertisement, and competition bids, they were to be sold in a body for cash. The General replied at length to other portions of Mr. HARLAN's defence.

MAJ.-GEN. FRANCIS FESSENDEN PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 545—Announces that Brevet Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS FESSENDEN, Captain Nineteenth United States Infantry, having been found by a Board of Examination to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office on account of wounds received in battle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto.

In accordance with section thirty-two of the Army Bill, Gen. FESSENDEN is retired with the full rank of Brigadier-General.

COMMISSIONED.

The President to-day commissioned the following-named Postmasters, whose appointments were heretofore announced: Thomas M. Wolfe, at Frederick, Md.; Henry W. Fleetwood, at St. Johnsburgh, Vt.; Samuel P. Taylor, Oswego, N.Y.; Major S. Van Slyke, Little Falls, N. Y.; Lyman A. Spalding, Lockport, N. Y.; Harrison B. Branch, Kansas City, Mo.; and James M. Graham, St. Joseph, Mo.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM H. WEST, Esq., the efficient and courteous Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, was yesterday stricken with paralysis. His condition was somewhat improved to-day.

Mr. SMYTHE, Collector of New-York, dined with the President to-day and left for New-York City to-night.

COL. ALBERT J. MEYER APPOINTED CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Upon the request of the Senate of the United States and the recommendation of Gen. GRANT, the President has appointed Col. ALBERT J. MEYER to be Chief Signal Officer of the regular army. Col. MEYER organized and commanded the Signal Corps of the army during the rebellion, and was the originator of that branch of the service.

A REPORT CORRECTED.

It is denied by both the President and the Secretary of War, that they have given any orders to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN not to arrest any of the parties accused of having committed murders on the 30th of July, at New-Orleans.

THE MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The monthly statement of the public debt will not be published for several days.

A WELCOME TO CONGRESS.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union, of this city, at their meeting to-night, adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to issue a call, which will at once be prepared for a mass welcome to Congress, on Saturday, Dec. 1.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH was engaged to-day in closing his report for submission to Congress. The other members of the Cabinet are also engaged on their reports, and will be through generally on Wednesday next.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

Propositions to Allow Both Parties to Hold Polls—Gen. Grant Negotiating Between the Parties.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

A private dispatch from Baltimore to your correspondent, received this morning, says GRANT's headquarters are at the Eutaw House. He had an interview last night with the Radicals and Judge BOND at his private rooms. The Conservative representatives called, and were informed that GRANT would meet them at 10 o'clock this morning at the Governor's. Nothing is known of the interview between GRANT and the Radicals.

It is probable that the return of the writ of *habeas corpus* will be delayed until after the interview between the Conservatives and GRANT. The Conservatives have submitted a proposition to the military to allow both parties to hold polls, the military guaranteeing quiet and to preserve good order at each poll. No answer yet received.

The Police Commissioners Trouble—Writs of Habeas Corpus Served Upon the Warden of the Jail—Delay of the Warden in Making a Return.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

At 9 o'clock this morning Judge BARTOL, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, appeared in the Court-room of the Circuit Court, and took his seat on the bench to await and receive the return upon the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by him.

At a few moments past 9 Judge BARTOL inquired if the writs had been served upon the Warden of the Jail.

Mr. LATROBE, in behalf of the new Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State, announced that the wards had been served at 7 o'clock this morning, and added that he had just learned that the Warden of the Jail had been at the Court House this morning, about 9 o'clock, without the prisoners; that in reply to an inquiry made of him, he had said his means of conveyance were exhausted, and that he had come hither to get a suppip.

Mr. LATROBE added in a sarcastic strain that he thought there were other hack stands much nearer to the jail than the Circuit Court room. He would not say whether this was or was not merely a continuation of the efforts of the other side to consume time.

He did think, however, it looked like it.

Judge BARTOL reminded the counsel that the Warden was not obliged to make a return instantly. The law gave him three days in which to make his return.

Mr. SCHLEY said that he considered that the intent of the law in this particular case was that three days should be the utmost limit, and that unless there was unavoidable impediment he (the Warden) was bound to produce the prisoners without delay.

Judge BARTOL said that the writs were issued by him at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, but it appeared that for some reason they were not served until this morning.

Mr. SCHLEY begged that the Court would wait a reasonable time further for the Warden to make his return and produce the prisoners.

11 O'CLOCK.—The Court is still waiting. The prisoners have not yet been brought in.

SECOND DISPATCH.

COURT-ROOM,
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5—11:30 A. M.

After some further waiting, and the prisoners not appearing,

Mr. HERWITZ, on behalf of Sheriff THOMPSON, said: "We have now awaited one hour and a half after the hour named for the return of the writ. It was apparent that the Warden of the jail was seeking a pretext for delay. He (the Warden) had come to the Court-house early in the morning with the prisoners for the Criminal Court, which Court did not meet for an hour after this Court, and had not brought the prisoners on whose behalf the writs of *habeas corpus* had been issued. It was perfectly frivolous in him to say that he had not sufficient room in his conveyance to bring them. He added: "But we are not without a remedy. The law made it the duty of the Warden to make a prompt return or show some good and sufficient reason for delay. This had not been done. He therefore had on behalf of his client, the High Sheriff, prepared a petition that His Honor would command the Deputy Sheriff to forthwith bring the Warden before the Court, together with the High Sheriff."

Mr. SCHLEY said that he would, on behalf of his clients, have a similar petition to offer.

Mr. ALEXANDER, the counsel for the old Commissioners, now appeared and expressed a desire to be heard on the subject. He understood that the Warden of the jail was now in consultation with counsel, and he had no doubt some return to the writs would shortly be made.

Messrs. SCHLEY, LATROBE and HARWITZ desired to know if Mr. ALEXANDER could inform them definitely what the return would be.

Mr. ALEXANDER said he was not the counsel for the Warden, and could not say what the return would be. He hoped and expected, however, that by 1 o'clock such a return would be made as would render any further proceedings here unnecessary.

Gen. Grant's Visit—His Propositions for the Preservation of Peace.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Nov. 5.

Gen. GRANT's visit to this city is understood to have been for this purpose:

In his capacity of private citizen, solicitous of preserving the peace, to make to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, at the instance of Gov. SWANN, the following propositions:

First—That each set of Commissioners cause separate polls to be opened in the several election districts, and receive such votes as may be decided to be legal by their judges of election, and have these votes classified and certified to the State Legislature and to Congress.

The Police Commissioners respectfully declined to entertain this proposition, as it would be contrary to the election laws of the State, and that by accepting it they would be guilty of worse malfeasance in office than any that had been charged against them; that it was their purpose to conduct the election strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law and Constitution of the State, and that it was not in their power to make any agreements that conflicted with the law.

The next proposition made was substantially as follows:

That the Old Police Commissioners appoint one Conservative Judge of the three to be appointed at the polls; that these Judges receive the votes of those who present themselves, and who are found to be upon the several registers; that two sets of ballot-boxes be used, in one of which are to be deposited the votes accepted, and in the other the rejected votes.

The first part of this proposition was simply in accordance with the pledge made by Mr. ALEXANDER before Gov. SWANN while the charges against the Commissioners were being investigated. It was made then as a concession by the party in power to the Conservatives, with the view of preserving peace, and the Commissioners having already announced officially in the morning papers that they would appoint one Judge and one clerk in each precinct from the Conservative party, there was, of course, no objection to it. The remainder of it being fully covered by the provisions of the Registry Law, of course there could be no objection about this portion of the proposition.

The Proceedings Before Judge Bartol—Seizure of Arms—Parties Arrested in the Act of Loading Muskets and Pistols—The Warden to Make Return of Writ in Three Days.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5—2:30 P. M.

The proceedings before Judge BARTOL are still in progress.

The Counsel for the Sheriff and Police Commissioners have now introduced a petition that inasmuch as there was reason to believe that the Warden of the Jail is seeking to evade a prompt return of the writ by unnecessary delay; that, therefore, a new writ be issued directed to the Sheriff or his Deputy to bring the Warden of the Jail before the Court with the prisoners.

Upon the admission of this petition the counsel are now arguing.

R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, Esq., appeared as counsel for the Warden, and maintained that his client, by the terms of the law, clearly had three days in which to make his return.

After some further remarks by Mr. HORWITZ, in support of his position, Judge BARTOL rendered his decision. He said the statute was very plain in the premises. It gave the Warden three days within which he is to produce the bodies of the parties imprisoned, and explain the cause of their detention; and he could not, in the absence of proof that it was his purpose to violate his duty in that particular, issue a compulsory order to do what the statute does not impose upon him the absolute duty to perform.

After some consultation between the counsel, the Judge fixed Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, for the return.

About two o'clock, the Marshal of the Police having learned that arms were being distributed to certain parties at BENNETT's auction store on Charles-street, went there with a strong force of police, and found in an upper room parties engaged in loading pistols and other arms. Resistance was offered, and one man, a citizen, was shot, but the police seized the establishment together with the parties therein, and about one hundred and fifty boxes of fire-arms and ammunition.

Three and a half o'clock P. M.—The court has decided that the Warden of the jail has three days to make his return, which will not expire until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Full Particulars of the Seizure of Arms and Ammunition—Fifteen Persons Arrested—An Attempt to Shoot the Marshal—A Citizen Accidentally Shot.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Nov. 5.

The particulars of the seizure of arms is as follows, as near as can be ascertained:

Upon information received at the Police Commissioners' office that certain parties were engaged in preparing to resist their authority by force of arms, and that certain individuals were then engaged in preparing to distribute arms for such resistance, and these parties were in an upper story of Bennett's Auction House, on Charles-street, they sent thither Marshal CARMICHAEL, with a strong force of police, and at once took possession of the establishment. On forcing an entrance to the room, in which there were found some fifteen parties actively engaged in loading a large lot of Belgian muskets, which had been altered into Minie rifles. A man rushed at him with a bayoneted musket and attempted to shoot the Marshal. The Marshal threw up the weapon and knocked the man down, and quickly, with the aid of his men, arrested all the parties and conveyed them to the Station-house. The arms and munitions, consisting of muskets, a keg of powder, rifle balls and pistol balls, were also removed to the police station.

Unfortunately, in putting the muskets into a furniture wagon to convey thither, one of them was discharged and shot a citizen in the face, seriously, though, it is hoped, not fatally injuring him.

Conference Between the Police Commissioners and the Conservative Committee—No Change in the List of Judges of Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

After a conference of some five or six hours, lasting till 10 o'clock to-night, between the Police Commissioners and the Committee representing the Conservative Party, with a view to the latter's naming one judge and one clerk to be appointed by the Police Commissioners for each Precinct, according to the agreement made at the conference with Gen. GRANT, the Conservative Committee abandoned the whole matter and withdrew without making any nominations to the Police Board. They had previously claimed the right to remove the entire list of Registers, and to object to any man who had not a property qualification of $10,000.

This was rejected by the Commissioners, and it was finally determined by them that they would appoint a Judge and Clerk in every Precinct, giving the Committee until 10 o'clock to-night to make their nominations. About the time named the Committee, of which Lieut.-Gov. C. C. COX was one, sent a communication to the Commissioners declining any further action in the matter. Thus the list of Judges and Clerks stand as at the Mayor's election.

Attorney-General Randall's Opinion on the Duties of Judges of Elections.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

Attorney-General RANDALL has given an opinion on the registry law, declaring it the authority and duty of judges of election, to scan the list of registered voters, and to exclude from voting all whom they are convinced are disfranchised under the provisions of the constitution.

More Seizures of Arms—Six Thousand Stand Discovered in Stores and Groggeries—One Hundred Arrests Made.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

There were 181 cases of arms captured at BENNETT's auction house. About 50 stand of them were loaded and capped.

Another lot of 150 muskets, loaded and capped, was seized this evening at a groggery on Bond-street, near Eastern-avenue.

Another lot of 79 muskets was taken from the store of Mr. BUCK, on Light-street.

Altogether about 6,000 stand of arms are reported to have been seized.

About one hundred arrests were made to-day by the police, on the charge of riotous conduct.

MEMPHIS.

Trial of Superintendent of Police.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 5.

The trial of Superintendent BEAUMONT *vs.* PRATT and HORTON is still progressing. BEAUMONT's friends are confident of his acquittal, but the evidence is conflicting. The arguments will be concluded to-morrow.

Fire at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 5.

At 10:30 o'clock last night an extensive fire broke out in the wholesale grocery store of JAMES WALKER, involving ADLER's clothing store next door, Broadway Varieties above, and the grocery house of BLOOD, GREGORY & Co., adjoining. WALKER's loss is $30,000; insured $26,000. ADLER's loss is $30,000; insured $20,000. Variety Theatre building, loss $25,000; insured $12,500. Mr. DAVIS, proprietor of the Varieties, loses $7,000; insured $1,000. Loss of BLOOD, GREGORY & Co. was mainly by water, and is fully covered by insurance.

Disposition of Military Prisoners.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 5.

A special dispatch from Savannah to the Charleston *Courier* says that two citizens sentenced to death by the Military Commission, were discharged from custody by the United States District Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and turned over to the civil authorities. These are the last of the military prisoners in Georgia.

Affray in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 5.

Two men named JOHN and JOSEPH BROWN, of Cape Elizabeth, one of them the keeper of the Poor-house there, have just been shot through the breast by a man, name unknown, who is still at large. The affray occurred on Free-street, at head of Portland pier.

CANADA.

Arrival of Troops—Fenian Excitement Over the Acquittal of Lumsden—A New Postmaster-General — Cabinet Deliberations on the Execution of the Condemned Fenians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 5.

The One Hundredth Regiment just out from England by the steamer *Pennsylvania*, arrived here yesterday. One-half of the regiment will go on immediately to Ottawa. There are now in British America about 15,000 troops of the regular British army, of whom 9,000 are in Canada. There was a parade on Saturday of the Volunteer Grand Trunk Regiment, commanded by the Managing Director of the Company, Col. C. J. BRYDGES. About 600 were on parade. The Company has along its line about 6,000 employes, nearly all of whom are being trained for military service. There is considerable excitement to-day in Griffintown, the Irish quarter of the city, owing to the fact that while the two Fenian prisoners of Irish origin, LYNCH and Priest MCMAHON, have been sentenced to death LUMSDEN, a Scotchman, and a Protestant minister has been acquitted. The Executive have been holding meetings during the last three days in this city. Mr. LANGEVIN, Solicitor-General East, has been sworn in as Postmaster-General, succeeding in that office Mr. HOWLAND, who, sometime ago, was appointed Finance Minister. Nothing has transpired as to the result of Cabinet deliberations on the fate of the condemned Fenian prisoners.

It is believed that the Canadian ministry will throw the responsibility of a decision on the Imperial Government. There is a strong feeling here that if the sentences are not carried out the Fenians will conclude, it is because Canadians are afraid of them and will be more likely to give us trouble hereafter than if the law is allowed to take its course.

Fenian Trials Continued—The Boy Benjamin Parry Tried and Acquitted.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 5.

The Fenian trials were resumed at noon to-day. DANIEL DRUMMOND was first placed in the dock, but the trial was postponed on account of the absence of witnesses.

BENJAMIN PARRY, a boy 15 years old, was next tried on the same indictment as the others. Evidence against him was chiefly from his own statements, when captured, that he came with the Fenians from Cincinnati to see his uncle; crossed with them; got frightened and was trying to get back to Buffalo when captured. The prisoner's mother was examined and gave him an excellent character.

Mr. MCKENZIE tendered the following affidavit:

J. OWEN E. MOORE, of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, maketh oath and says: Knew PARRY one or two years; has excellent habits; is peaceful, well disposed; never engaged in riots and mobs; but is generous, honest and industrious, and was held in high esteem by his employers, MOORE, HERRICK & DAVIS.

(Signed) J. OWEN E. MOORE.

Sworn before CHAS. F. WILSTACHE, Mayor.

His Lordship asked if the Crown objected to the affidavit.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON said he had no objection to it being taken, the same as if the parties were here themselves.

After a forcible appeal by Mr. MCKENZIE, and a temperate rejoinder by Mr. HARRISON, His Lordship charged the Jury, if not satisfied, to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

The Jury retired, and in an hour brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Reported Plot to Assassinate Judge Wilson—The Catholics and the Acquittal of Lumsden.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 5.

Mr. HARRISON, the prosecuting lawyer for the Crown in the Fenian trials, received a letter to-day giving information of a plot to assassinate Judge WILSON and others concerned in the Fenian trials. Considerable religious animosity is shown regarding the proceedings. The fact that Rev. Mr. LUMSDEN, a Protestant, is acquitted, while Rev. Mr. MCMAHON, a Catholic, is convicted, is especially commented upon.

THE FENIANS.

Excitement at Fort Erie—Another Raid Expected.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 5.

Considerable excitement is stated to have prevailed at Fort Erie last night in expectation of a Fenian raid. The cause of the panic seems to have been the arrival of the United States steamer *Michigan*, which has come to restore the Fenian arms captured last June, and a Fenian demonstration on Sunday afternoon in the iron works portion of the city, where Senator MORRISON and other prominent Fenians made speeches. After the meeting a crowd followed the speakers, and it looked as though some demonstration was to be made. A person having some gold about him was seized as a British spy, but was rescued before being badly used.

A special dispatch to the *Express* from Potsdam, N. Y., the residence of District Attorney DART, denies that he has been removed, as has been reported.

The *Courier* states that affidavits going to prove the innocence of Rev. Mr. MCMAHON, now under sentence of death in Toronto, have been forwarded to Washington.

The Last Vestige of British Power to be Swept from the Earth.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 5.

At the Fenian mass meeting last night, resolutions were adopted declaring that the Fenians of America defiantly assert the conviction of Col. LYNCH and Rev. Mr. MCMAHON will be made the bugle-note which will lead our army of Irishmen; that will drive the last vestige of British power from the American continent; and if further convictions and sentence of Fenians now held by Canadian authorities be continued, we pledge our lives, liberties and sacred honor to avenge them, not alone upon the valiant Queen's Own, but to die or see the last vestige of tyrannous English power swept from the earth.

Fenian Mass Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 5.

At a Fenian mass meeting held here on Saturday night, the following resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm:

Whereas, The Fenian Brotherhood, sympathizing with their brethren now condemned to death in Canada, and others who are held in bondage in the prisons of Ireland, England and Canada; and as this meeting is convened for the purpose of giving expression in as marked a degree as lays within its power, to the universal indignation, horror and disgust entertained by all Irishmen against the arbitrary, tyrannical and impious attempts of the British Canadian Government to take away, under the assumed appearance of law, the lives of citizens of the United States, and which, if carried into effect, will be but another instance in the black record of British perfidy for legalizing murder; and

Whereas, The spirit of the age, and, as is unmistakably shown, that of the American people and of its Government, are opposed to such outrages upon humanity, progress, civilization and the cause of human liberty, as has been already exemplified, not only recently but on every occasion when their philanthropic exertions as a nation could be applied in the amelioration of oppressed mankind and nationalities; therefore; be it

Resolved, That we shall wage war as long as Almighty God permits us to exist against the hereditary enemy of our race, until the object we have nearest our hearts, the emancipation of Ireland from the galling yoke of the Anglo-Norman robber, is attained.

Resolved, That while we are not disposed to interfere in the domestic or private relations of the Canadians or British, as a people, we are determined to overthrow British misrule in Ireland, and to that end we pledge our lives, our sacred honor, and all we possess in the world.

Resolved, That we most heartily rejoice at the dismissal from office of W. A. DART, formerly United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of this State, and that as gratitude has ever been a characteristic of our race and people, we pledge ourselves to bear in mind, and will call upon our brethren throughout the State to do likewise, the friendly action of the Government of this country.

Mr. F. O'BYRNE, of Washington, who is credited with having materially assisted in effecting the removal of Mr. DART, was serenaded at his hotel last evening.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Nov. 5.

The residence of JOHN GAGER, of this city, took fire yesterday afternoon from the explosion of a gasometer. The flames were soon extinguished. The loss is about $2,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Allied Attack on the Forts at Curuguatty.

The Storming Party Repulsed with the Loss of Five Thousand Men.

Several Gunboats Disabled in the Fight.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

RIO JANEIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 10, via LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.

There was a great battle at Curuguaty, Paraguay, on the 22d ult. The gunboats engaged the Fort there. The allied storming columns, against showers of musketry and grape, nobly took the first line, but failed at the second, and retired with a loss of nearly 5,000 men. Several gunboats were disabled in the fight.

FLORES had gone back to Montevideo with the rest of the army. There was great excitement. Operations are suspended for the present.

ILLINOIS.

The Approaching Election—Anticipated Results—The Impeachment Movement not Indorsed at the West—Interest in the New-York Election—The Fenians—Prof. Blot—Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.

Everything is moving along rather quietly just now. For some reason or other, the excitement of the political campaign has much diminished, and comparatively little is said about politics. The result in this State on the general ticket is regarded by all as a foregone conclusion, and it is very doubtful whether near a full vote will be polled. In two or three Congressional Districts there will be a hard fight; but the balance are conceded either to the one side or the other, the matter of majorities being the only point of controversy. I set down the Ninth, (ROSS',) the Twelfth (BAKER's) and the Thirteenth (Cairo) as somewhat doubtful. The Conservatives are threatening to carry the Fourth; but I have little doubt of Gen. HARDING's reëlection. In this district a General is running against JUDD, but we do not hear the Republican journals urging that justice shall be done the soldier. They go against the soldier, and at the same time profess to be his especial friends.

I shall not be surprised if the Republicans lose two members of the Legislature from this county. The eight-hour leagues and the Trades' Assembly have been manipulated in the interest of the Democratic Party ever since they were formed. They have nominated a candidate in each of the Assembly Districts—our districts send two members each—and the Democrats have nominated one in each; so they will "hitch teams" on the Democratic leaguer, and leave his associate to take care of himself. The whole scheme has been devised for the purpose of smuggling in a Democrat to vote against TRUMBULL for United States Senator.

Gen. BUTLER's impeachment scheme does not take very well in the West. It is too ultra even for our Radicals. However much they may dislike Mr. JOHNSON's policy, they are averse to going into an impeachment of so high an officer on any grounds of a merely partisan character.

The canvass in Wisconsin is going on with much spirit. We cannot, however, form any very just conclusions as to the result. All eyes are turned toward the Empire State. The closeness of the election as between LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN renders the result somewhat doubtful, and adds interest to the struggle among all Western New-Yorkers.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians are very much excited over the news from Canada. They held a mass meeting on Tuesday evening. There was a large number in attendance and the enthusiasm was unbounded—as it most usually is with this people. They came together to protest against the action of the Canadian authorities in the conviction and sentence of LYNCH and others. They resolved that the crime of which those who went to Canada are guilty is a purely political one, as they went there to war upon the British Government, and therefore they should be held as prisoners of war. The resolutions, however, were engineered by political hacks, who are after the Fenian vote rather than the freedom of Ireland or the good of the men who are condemned to be hung. The meeting was an imposing one and exhibited a bitter feeling against the Canadian Government. The meeting was presided over by a German, and Americans did nearly all the talking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Railroad excursionists had a "high old time" on their return to this city. They were entertained and sent on their way rejoicing, with meat and spirit rations sufficient to last them to Toledo.

Prof. BLOT is edifying our people with his lectures on the philosophy of cookery. His *soirées* are well attended, and much interest is manifested in his subject. There is need enough in all this country of instruction in the culinary art, but whether M. BLOT's system is best adapted to meet the popular want I am not prepared to say.

The great tunnel is now within 250 feet of completion. A startling rumor ran through the city yesterday to the effect that the roof had caved in and drowned the workmen—like so many rats in their holes; but the whole arose from the fact that some accident had happened to the machinery at the lake end.

Crime is on the rampage in this city. Never was there so much of it, of all grades, as now. I understand that the number of licensed liquor shops has run up to two thousand, which accounts for the state of things.

The weather is cold and pleasant, and our lake marine is rapidly going into Winter quarters. Business is fair, but not over active. Money is still plenty, with an easy market. Grain gamblers are wild, and their operations reach a large figure.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Perry's Letter on the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 5.

Ex-Provisional Gov. PERRY publishes a long letter addressed to CHARLES W. WOODWARD, of Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, urging South Carolina to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Gov. PERRY takes the ground that the Southern States may be ruined, but cannot be dishonored and disgraced except by their own acts. He expresses the conviction that the Amendment can never gain the assent of three-fourths of the States. He reviews sections of the Amendment *seriatim*, and gives his views against each at some length. He closes his letter in these words: "Let me conclude by assuring you that as feeble as South Carolina may be and as powerless as you say she is to protect herself, she is nevertheless able to maintain amid all her oppressions her honor unsullied, and will never voluntarily accept her own degradation."

GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Amendment Before the Legislature—Views of Alex. H. Stephens.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Nov. 5.

The Constitutional Amendment was referred, to-day, in each House, with instructions to report as soon as practicable. A. H. STEPHENS opposes, and thinks the Legislature should act immediately on the subject, and settle the question so far as Georgia is concerned. The rejection of the Amendment is deemed certain.

KENTUCKY.

Arrests for Maltreating Negroes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 5.

Eight men were arrested at Warsaw on Saturday for robbing and maltreating negroes, and are now in our military prison

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. By CHARLES READE. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1866.

This is a novel which every one will read through at a sitting. The interest of the story is never for an instant suspended, the personages who move in it seem to be rather of real flesh and blood than the creations of imagination, and if Mr. READE still clings to certain tricks and mannerisms of style and type it must be conceded that in this work he has surpassed himself in the use of that delicate and subtle form of irony, which is to sarcasm what the aroma of the grape is to wine. The characters he has introduced into his canvas all bear the traces of a master hand. Some of them are depicted by a mere touch, but it is a touch which leaves nothing unrepresented, nothing undescribed. Peyton, Gaunt, Neville, Brother Leonard—we know them as well when we close the book as if we had been living in actual intimacy with them. We have made our minds familiar with their minds, and fallen into their ways of thought, and sympathized with them in the vicissitudes that overtake them. This verisimilitude, so exact that for a time it deceives us, is the best proof of genius in a novelist or dramatist, and Mr. READE achieves it in all his works. His love scenes are excellent—there is no contemporary English writer except ANTHONY TROLLOPE worthy to be compared with him in this particular exercise of his art. Most other writers of fiction render their lovers ridiculous. The woman usually talks like a sentimentalist and the man like a fool. Such writers might, perhaps, plead that in this respect they preserve the resemblance to real life more perfectly than Mr. READE. Love-making, as generally practiced, is no doubt a very stupid and extravagant piece of mummery. But in a novel, where both characters are completely under the control of one mind, and can be made to say the proper thing at the proper time, we have a right to expect something better. We ought not to be tormented with the insipid palaver of two persons who have agreed to abandon the proper use of their understanding for the contemplation of each other's perfections. Mr. READE always spares us this annoyance. His lovers, as is natural, do very silly things, but they generally do them with a good grace, and talk rather more cleverly than ordinary mortals do on sane and rational subjects. This must be deemed a great success, and Mr. READE is fairly entitled to the credit of it.

We are sorry that we can give him credit for very little else in this book. He has suffered himself to be misled by the temptation to deal with the darker phases of human passions, and hence the pure tone which ran through his earlier works, like a thread of gold, is wholly missing. It is to this morbid dissection of evil that we seem doomed for a time to submit ourselves. Novelists, dramatists, and poets all call us in to see the human heart cut up, and to notice how unutterably black and foul it is. From their representations of life one might be led to suppose that all goodness had faded out of it. They depict a state of society similar to that of which record is kept in sacred history, whose enormities brought down the curses and the thunders of Heaven. It needs no argument to prove that the representation is a false one. The man who chooses to close his house against the sun need not see the light, but the light is outside just the same. We are as those who have gone before us, little better or worse. The stream of time as it descends to the unknown sea which stretches darkly in the distance, bears upon its surface the same record of our race which it ever has borne; but it is not an unmixed record of evil. In the contest for ends which are not unworthy the higher purposes of our being; in the virtues—surely not yet perished from among us—of courage, unselfishness and honor; in the picture of a consistent and successful struggle with difficulties; or the sadder, but still grand, picture of unmerited failure, arriving without disgrace and borne without repining; in the sharp battle with adversity which is one of the commonest scenes presented to us in this unequal world; in the unquenchable spirit which leads men to fight on, when to the outward eye all chances of victory are gone, and which enables them to descend with majesty into the darkness of failure itself; in hopes realized or extinguished, in the higher order of affection, in the conquest of circumstances—in these and a hundred other fields the writers of fiction might find an abundant harvest if they chose to seek it. Other writers have done so and gained an immortality which their successors cannot promise themselves. Sir WALTER SCOTT wrote the most interesting novels in the world, and there is not a line in one of them which trespasses on the most sensitive feelings of delicacy. He made his great works strangely fascinating without attempting to construct a loathsome combination of all the sins in the decalogue. The violation of social laws was not the turning point of his plots; no wives push their husbands down wells in his novels, and the process of seducing women is not laid bare to our gaze. Yet Sir WALTER SCOTT lives, and will live when the wretched crowd of "Lady Audley's" and "Strathmore's" are dead and forgotten. We will not be so unjust as to include Mr. READE in the latter category. He is a man of remarkable talent, and many of his books—notably, we think, his *Cloister and the Hearth*—are unexceptionable in their character. But he has forsaken this path for the shallow and muddy channels in which Mrs. BRADDON and her precious colleagues are wont to revel. He has written a very interesting book on a very bad subject, and the morals of his heroes are worse than those of *Tom Jones*, while they escape without any of that virtuous young gentleman's misfortunes or punishments.

Mr. READE's *dramatis personæ* consist of a charming young lady whose only drawback is her excessive attachment to the Roman Catholic Church, and to one of its priests; a broad-shouldered and very muddleheaded squire, by name Gaunt, who rashly marries her; a rival lover who is the manliest character in the book, and who is ultimately obliged to put up with a woman with whom Griffith Gaunt commits bigamy; two priests, one of whom is clever and the other merely goodnatured, the clever one distinguishing himself by an attempt to seduce Mrs. Gaunt, No. 1; a sharp lawyer, an old squire, not by any means sharp, Mrs. Gaunt the Second, a very delightful young woman who loves one man, and eventually marries another, after the fashion of the world; an intriguing maid, and two or three other characters who are not of much consequence in the story. We find Kate Peyton at the outset pursued by the two lovers, Gaunt and Neville, who quarrel and fight a duel for her, all the incidents of which, slight in themselves, are told by Mr. READE with great humor and skill. Without any reason in particular, which perhaps is as good a reason as women have in general, Kate chooses Gaunt for her husband, although we are expressly given to understand that once at least she was quite as deeply in love with Neville; but such variations in the female heart are notoriously of little consequence. A plurality of lovers before marriage is one of woman's rights. The delineation of Kate's and Griffith's characters after their marriage is one of the perfect parts of this book. Mrs. Gaunt is a great reader and her mind expands; Griffith is not, and his mind contracts. The consequence of this is described in one of the author's felicitous touches: "He was the happier of the two, for he looked up to his wife, as well as loved her; whereas she was troubled at times with a sense of superiority to her husband. She was amiable enough, and wise enough, to try and shut her eyes to it; and often succeeded, but not always."

Now in this state of affairs it is always dangerous in novels for a clever man to cross the lady's path, and touch her imagination. That is what happens to Mrs. Gaunt. Her good-natured spiritual director is withdrawn from the scene, and we have the man of brains and no very firm principles substituted in his place. He is handsome, as a matter of course; he preaches beautifully, equally of course; the lady is much dazzled by this combination of spiritual and material charms, and the priest is greatly taken with his fair charge. He lives alone in a dreary cottage, which she beautifies with flowers. She neglects her home to listen to his sermons; poor Gaunt (for the first and last time we pity him at this juncture), becomes moody, and solaces himself copiously with beer at the village ale-house; in short, the household goes to ruin. The priest's influence increases over the wife; her husband's diminishes. Griffith's jealousy is aroused by a designing waiting-maid, whose purposes are very plainly stated by the author, who indeed uses plain language throughout. But Griffith loves his wife too well to take up with the maid—nevertheless his mind is disturbed. One day he discovers Brother Leonard (whom by this time he had forbidden the house), in a secluded grove with his wife, under circumstances which might reasonably arouse suspicion; a scene takes place, in which the priest comes off worsted, and it ends by the husband flying from his home.

In the course of his wanderings he falls ill in another ale-house—whatever was his complaint Griffith always found his way to an establishment of that kind. There he is carefully tended by Mercy Vint, the inn-keeper's daughter, who saves his life, and after the way of her sex, having done him a great service, falls in love with him. He returns her love and marries her, and has a child, and determines to settle down in the village for the remainder of his days. But by and by he is in pressing need of money, and goes back to his first wife to ask her for some—a strange proceeding, which Mr. READE leaves us to speculate upon at our leisure. At sight of his first wife he presently falls in love with her again, partly by reason, as Mr. READE is careful to tell us, of the lady's "magnificent bust, like Parian marble varnished." By the intervention of the good-natured priest his wife's innocence is made clear to Griffith, and he renews his former life in his house. Then he goes back to Mercy Vint with the money, and falls in love afresh with her.

All this conduct renders the man detestable to the last degree; yet Mr. READE unquestionably apologizes for him, extenuates his lies and deceit—nay, even labors to convince us that his hero is not a bad man, but only a weak one. "He was not a bigamist *at heart*," he pleads—surely the most ludicrous plea in a case of studied and deliberate bigamy ever submitted to any tribunal. "A day or two passed with his lawful wife had demoralized him;" that is to say, he was not so *confirmed* a bigamist before seeing her as afterward. Mr. READE goes on in this most inexcusable vein: "He was the sport of circumstances," and so he might say of any murderer; "he was single-hearted by nature," as if that could be any palliation of the cowardly and unmanly crime of which he had been guilty. But the most extraordinary part of the author's defence of his pet scoundrel remains to come: "He desired most earnestly to free himself and both his wives from the cruel situation; *but to do this, one of them, he saw, must be abandoned entirely.*" Now how on earth could desertion free the abandoned wife from *her* "cruel situation?" What Mr. READE says is this: If you commit bigamy, leave one of the women, and by so doing you make reparation to *both.* Only a most extraordinary twist in a man's intellect, or his moral sense, could have led him to conceive of such a mode of exculpation. In fact, Mr. READE seems to have found himself entangled in a labyrinth at this point, and he involves himself more hopelessly in it as the story advances. Griffith goes back and finds Mercy with a child; stops with her a little time; then tells her more lies, and pretends to be called away by business; by an accident Mercy discovers that she has been tricked into an unlawful marriage, and then, with a resolution and fortitude which puts the man utterly to shame, compels him to return to his real wife. "He kissed her passionately," says the author, half apologetically, as if *that* made amends for his great sin. We should be very sorry to see Mr. READE placed in the seat of justice. The women would fare badly, and miscreants like this Gaunt would flourish "like the green bay tree."

By the time Griffith reaches home his first wife has learned the particulars of his second marriage, and of course there is another pleasant little conjugal scene here. She orders him out of the house; so between the two wives the bigamist seems likely to come to the ground. We need not describe the story in further detail. Mrs. Gaunt is suspected of murdering her husband, and is brought to trial. Poor Mercy Vint proves that Griffith was alive at the time he was supposed to be murdered, and the man himself makes his appearance in Court. Neville is brought in at the last moment by the neck and ears to marry Mercy Vint—another gross piece of immorality. The two women and Neville agree between them to keep the bigamy a secret. Never did novelist allow himself greater liberties with law and sense and reason than Mr. READE has taken in this conclusion. The bigamy was known to others; it was even openly proved in a court of justice; those who plotted to keep it secret committed an indictable offence. In short, the entire arrangement is a tissue of absurdities and impossibilities. Mr. READE carries it off with some dexterity, but he must be a man of singular nerve and audacity to have attempted such a feat.

Our readers who have not looked into the book for themselves, may now see what sort of morals Mr. READE deals in. He brings before us a waiting maid trying to seduce her master, a priest going near to seducing the master's wife, the master himself seducing and falsely marrying a poor country girl—and every one of these transactions is commended to us for imitation—for that is what Mr. READE's special pleading amounts to. All the bigamists and seducers get off scot free—nay, the chief scoundrel, Gaunt, is rewarded for his villainy by receiving a large fortune. It all looks very ugly and mysterious to us, but we suppose it is fair and proper somehow. We confess to the fear that we are falling a little behind the times in our sense of right and wrong. Seduction and bigamy were not formerly accounted defensible acts, but these poets and novelists must know best. Nevertheless, we humbly submit to their superior judgment that we might as well hear a little about the old-fashioned virtues now. We are tired of this endless maneuvreing of burglars, horse-jockeys, thieves, and murderers. If our literary friends on the other side the Atlantic cannot find any other models to draw from we recommend them to come over here. We can show them something better. No doubt there is plenty of wickedness in the world, and it is fair material for the public writer; but there is also some good, and we should like to hear a little about that. It passes human patience to see this interminable procession of blackguards and malefactors. There is enough of pulling the same disreputable puppets with the same disreputable strings. We respectfully ask English novelists and poets to look outside a penitentiary for the men and women with whom they undertake to amuse our leisure hours.

Literary Matters.

—Under its new management the *New-Englander*, which is, of course, published in New-Haven, has been steadily gaining in vigor and energy, and the number for the quarter beginning with October discusses an excellent and entertaining variety of subjects in a manner which is scholarly without being so erudite as to be beyond the comprehension of the multitude. The leading articles are by President WOOLSEY and Prof. GEO. P. FISHER. President WOOLSEY reviews the address upon college education delivered at the triennial festival of the Harvard Alumni by Dr. HEDGE, and afterward published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he treats it with marked fairness and characteristic discrimination. Recognizing fully the imperfections in our present collegiate system, he refuses to indorse the extreme positions taken by Dr. HEDGE. In concluding the discussion he makes this important suggestion: "Let some college contract its course to three years, or even to two years of enforced study, and then hold out inducements to students residing within its walls for two years after this to attain to excellence in certain branches of knowledge, two at least of which branches shall be pursued by every such person; let no one have the privilege of remaining for these two years who has not attained a certain rank of excellence in the previous stage; let no one remain who cannot show that he is faithful and successful at frequent examinations; and let the expenses of such a voluntary course be not greater than those of the earlier course." President WOOLSEY adds: "Let this be done and prove a success, and we will go over to the side of the reformers. Only they must promise that discipline of the mind must be placed first in their estimation of the value of education, and knowledge, with immediate ends in life, be put in the background." That this important subject should receive such attention from men so prominent as Dr. HEDGE and President WOOLSEY, and that the latter should treat it in such a liberal spirit, are certainly indications which will be very encouraging to those who are eagerly anticipating the reforms now vaguely foreshadowed. Prof. FISHER's review of *Dr. Johns* is a genial, and, on the whole, a kindly criticism. He characterizes Mr. MITCHELL's book as "a story of real power and genuine pathos," and expresses the conviction that "he has not written in a captious or disingenuous spirit." The other articles in the present number of this able periodical are, "The Relations of Art to Education," by Prof. HOPPIN, of Yale College; with reviews of Miss MARTINEAU's *History of England During the Peace*, by THEODORE BACON, and of Judge BLACK's letter to Dr. NEVIN on "Political Preaching," by H. T. BLAKE. The number closes with the usual stereotyped assault upon President JOHNSON. Why is it that all the articles upon this prolific theme are given anonymously? for this is the case from the *Atlantic* downward.

—Mr. W. HEPWORTH DIXON, of the London *Athenæum*, spent most of the four months while in this country in close studies of such social and religious anomalies in our national life and growth as the Mormons, the Shakers, the Communists and the Spiritualists present. The Worcester *Spy* states that he lived, for this purpose, for some days with the Shakers at Lebanon, also with the Oneida, N. Y., Communists, a family similar to which is located at Wallingford, Conn., and that he made the journey across the Plains and over the Rocky Mountains to Utah, where he passed several weeks in more intimate relations with the Mormon leaders and their families than perhaps were ever held by any other person outside their fold. These things will therefore form the staple, certainly the more valuable portion, of the book in which he will soon describe his American experiences and observations.

—Southern critics have discovered that *Webster's Dictionary* is "Radical." A writer in the Louisville *Courier* declares that the editions subsequent to the year 1860 cannot be regarded as authority, "so foully has the work been tampered with," and, as proof, he says:

"*Webster's Dictionary*, up to 1860, (unabridged,) defined a State to be (quoting BLACKSTONE) 'a political body governed by representatives—a commonwealth—as the States of Greece and the States of America,' and says in the same place: 'Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State.' (Ed. of 1860.) Now see the Puritanical definition of the mutilators of the great American lexicographer: 'State—No. 8. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of a people united under one Government, whatever may be the form of that Government.'"

—Miss LOUISA ALCOTT, in a letter to the *Independent*, describes a visit to the home of GEORGE ELIOT, whom, by the way, she did not see, and thus alludes to the domestic relations of this popular authoress:

"As we drove home I asserted my Yankee privilege of asking questions; and, as the facts I then learned are no secret, I repeat them here. Mr. LEWES, having forgiven and received back an unfaithful wife, cannot, according to English law, obtain a divorce, although the wife has twice deserted him. Miss EVANS is considered his wife, and called Mrs. LEWES by their friends, in spite of gossip and scandal. Owing to her peculiar position, Mrs. LEWES seldom goes into general society or sees strangers, though every one is anxious to meet her, and many of her warmest friends are among the wise and good. All whom I saw loved, respected and defended her; some upon the plea that, if genius, like charity, covers a multitude of sins in men, why not in women?"

—Mr. JAMES MILLER has done a very injudicious thing. He has just published a new edition of *Mrs. Ellis' Complete Cook Book*, telling how to prepare all sorts of delicacies and enticing dishes, and side by side with it he places Dr. CULVERWELL's *Guide to Health and Long Life*, warning one against fully four-fifths of the very condiments for the preparation of which Mrs. ELLIS gives receipts. Dr. CULVERWELL's book is full of good advice, and in England sixty thousand copies of it are sold annually; but it is perfectly safe to assert that Mrs. ELLIS has the greater number of disciples.

—A primary book for instruction in French entitled *Beginning French*, has just been published by LEYPOLDT & HOLT. It is founded upon the admirable system of AHN and BELEZE, and contains exercises in pronouncing, spelling and translating, with a vocabulary of familiar words and a collection of easy phrases and dialogues. The exercises with which the work opens are very simple, and they become difficult by such easy gradations that the young learner gets initiated into the mysteries of the language almost unconsciously. It is an interesting fact that AHN's system, upon which this manual is mainly founded, has passed to the 140th edition.

—A second edition of *Crary's New-York Practice* has just been issued by WEARE C. LITTLE, the well-known law book publisher of Albany. This edition of the standard work named is, of course, fully conformed to the modifications lately made in the practice, and many of these, as the profession will understand, have been so radical as almost to change the nature of the proceeding; at the same time a number of important special proceedings have been added, extending the work considerably beyond its original limits.

— Paris guide-books will of course become more and more abundant as the time for the great Exposition approaches; and as the *avant courier* of the flock we have a little volume from JOHN WILEY & SON, entitled *Paris Social; a Sketch of Every-day Life in the French Metropolis.* It is written by Lieut.-Col. H. R. ADDISON, who has put forth several similar works about other places or countries, and tells strangers just what they want to know about Paris—what to see, how to see it, and what it will cost.

—The current issue of *Every Saturday* presents a very attractive table of contents, embracing papers on various topics from the *Revue Moderne*, the *Spectator*, *Blackwood* and the *London Review*. In the shape of lighter matter, we have two fresh stories of English life, the first part of an exciting narrative called "An Ocean Waif," and another chapter of "Black Sheep," which in several respects is Mr. GATES' most brilliant novel.

—*The Primary Union Speaker* is the title of a book containing original and selected pieces for recitation and declamation in primary schools. It is compiled by JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of the public schools of Boston, and is published by Messrs. TAGGARD & THOMPSON. The selections are made with special reference to the wants of children from 6 to 12 years of age.

— Miss E. STUART PHELPS, one of the most prolific and entertaining writers for the young, has added another volume to the "Gypsy" series which Messrs. GRAVES & YOUNG, of Boston, are publishing. This last is *Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping*, and is distinguished by the same liveliness and sprightliness of narrative which have marked its predecessors in this series.

—A memoir of the late Dr. NOTT, of Union College, Schenectady, is in preparation, and persons who may possess letters from him, or be able to furnish personal reminiscences of him, are earnestly requested to forward them to Mrs. U. E. NOTT, Union College, Schenectady. All charges will be paid, and the documents carefully returned.

—Messrs. A. S. BARNES & CO. have added to their educational series *Maurice-Poitevins Elementary French Grammar.* The adoption of this work by the Board of Public Instruction in Paris is conclusive as to its merits.

—*Margaret Maitland*, one of the most popular stories by that popular author and faithful delineator of English domestic life, Mrs. OLYPHANT, has been reproduced by W. I. POOLEY, in cheap but tasteful form.

— Mr. WILLIAM L. STONE has prepared an entirely new translation of *Madame Riedesel's Letters*, for the Munsell Press. It will rectify the innumerable errors in the old translation of these valuable and interesting papers.

— The HARPERS have in press a volume of Miscellanies, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., of New-York, entitled *Leaves from our American Life; Familiar Notes for Friends and Neighbors.*

— The second volume of the fourth series of that standard publication, *Littell's Living Age*, has just been issued. It includes the weekly numbers for July, August and September.

—HORACE E. SCUDDER, the author of *Dream Children*, will be the editor of the new magazine for little folks, projected by HURD & HOUGHTON.

— FLORENCE MARRYATT dedicates her last novel, *Too Good for Him*, to her husband.

— Mr. CARLETON is already printing the fifth edition of SWINBURNE's *Laus Veneris.*

THE SOUTH AND THE UNION.

Letter from C. Edwards Lester, Esq., to Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, on Universal Suffrage and the Education of the African Race, as the Only Hope of the South, or of the Whole Nation.

DEAR SIR: If I had not had the pleasure of knowing and esteeming you so highly before our late home troubles began, I should still feel myself justified by the late noble action of your State in addressing you this familiar and friendly letter.

In all the late events which good men so universally deplored, South Carolina has always acted independently, and for herself. She has never asked counsel of her sister States to guide her public action. She has always gone on her course unintimidated and even unpersuaded by the action of other Commonwealths. She was the first to enter into the war; she staked her all upon the combat, and as those who knew her best expected she would do, she was the first to come forward in a manly spirit and accept inevitable defeat with its logical consequences. Your Legislature, in its recent short extra session, planted itself far ahead of any of the other States in "An act to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves and free persons of color."

Those who did not understand the spirit of South Carolina were not prepared for so straightforward and magnanimous an act of legislation. Among all true men of broad views and generous impulses that act was looked upon as one which stands almost unprecedented in those qualities which challenge the admiration and respect of mankind.

I am sure you will accept what I have to say in this letter in the same spirit of frankness and generosity which you have always displayed in public and in private life. I by no means presume to enlighten you in regard to any principles of public economy. I desire rather to have this letter considered as an expression of my own views on the great subject of which I speak, and from it the large circle of my private friends in the Southern States, (very many of whom have addressed to me communications and letters of inquiry,) may know what my views are; and I trust that I may feel safe in saying that if wise and good men have not in every part of the country yet reached such conclusions as I in the main adopt, there are hopeful signs that such a consummation is not far off.

The South is not the only portion of the nation which has got to accept the condition into which we have been thrown by the violence of revolution; but the whole nation must accept the issue that is pressed upon us.

Four millions of the African race are on our hands—they are on the hands of the nation—the whole nation was concerned in sustaining the institution of Slavery, and the whole nation has abolished it. The whole nation must take the consequences of its former existence, and of its final abolition. The question stares us in the face, *what shall we do with four millions of the African race?*

We may borrow light for the solution of this problem by looking at some of the principles that control the physical, the political and the moral world: for no intelligent man will be so fanatical as to suppose that as individuals, as States, or as a consolidated union of Commonwealths, we are to be exempt from those laws which control human actions and human fortune.

It is a well settled law that where causes are powerful enough to produce results, the results will sooner or later come. Opposition may prevail for awhile, and the time, the manner, and the circumstances may be considerably modified by countervailing forces; but if the cause is adequate to the final result, that result is sure to be reached, whether it be in the material or in the moral world.

One of the best established principles in the political world is, that injustice toward a feeble race must end in harm to the oppressor. There can be no exception found to this rule in the history of nations. No system of wrong-doing, no matter on how large a scale it is practiced, can in the long run prosper; and violation done to a correct moral principle is as sure to produce reaction, as any attempt in the physical world to disturb the laws of nature. The natural course of things can be disturbed for awhile by the exercise of sufficient power; but it is none the less true in the moral than in the physical universe, that the great law of equilibrium will be finally carried out.

The white race in America enslaved the black, and every agency which the subtle genius of man could call into play was invoked to make that Slavery enduring. The entire machinery of the Federal Government, wielded by a dominant and all-controlling party, pure principles of democracy, the entire ecclesiastical system, with all the sublime and humane doctrines of the Bible; all the subtlety of metaphysics, and every other agency which the genius of men could wield: all were invoked, all were combined for the purpose of resisting the gradual abolition of Slavery, and all in vain.

This mighty power of resistance offered to the progress of freedom, Christianity, light and truth, seemed to most men likely to prevail for a good while longer. And it doubtless would, had not this opposition become so violent that it threatened the overthrow of the Government. When it reached this point the rebellion was inaugurated. The moment it became evident that the country could not live half free and half slave; that Slavery itself was the grand, if not the sole cause of our political troubles; that either it or the Union had to go by the board, patriotic men could not long hesitate which should be abandoned, and which preserved.

The force that had been put forth to sustain, and even to extend and strengthen the institution of Slavery, had been so great, the tension had reached so hard-strained a point, that when any further strain became impossible, the crisis was reached; the bow broke; the pent-up fires burst forth, and the mighty laws of nature, asserting their sway, claimed a vindication. Every tortured principle resumed its natural activity, and every element in the political and social system mingled in the strife to regain its wonted position, and resume its just and proper relation to all the other parts which were to constitute a homogeneous and harmonious whole.

In this explosion, as in all others, the violence expended itself upon those nearest by; engineers are expected to die when their machines blow up; the victims of the shipwreck are the passengers and crew; therefore it was natural and proper that when Slavery was shattered in the midst of a wild convulsion, it should involve the suffering of those who were most deeply concerned and most closely connected with the system. Multitudes in that case, as in so many others, became involved in the catastrophe, as they had participated in the guilt or misfortune. But it was nevertheless true that those who suffered the most deserved the most.

It is not necessary in speaking of such events to talk like divines or moralists. There need be no preaching of sermons over it. All the results were natural; they all sprang from causes which, under like circumstances, would always produce such results; such sowing must bring forth such reaping; for nothing is better settled as a principle than that no being can with impunity long escape the consequences that spring from a violation of the laws of the system which involves him. A law must work out its own vindication.

The whole American people suffered, and are still suffering, in consequence of the whole nation being involved in the attempt of trying to give perpetuity on the same soil and under a common Government, to Freedom and Slavery. They could live together no more than life and death, darkness and light. The North buried half a million of her brave men, and burdened herself with a frightful debt; but the green grass already waves over those tombs, and the debt can be paid, for it is small compared with the ability to pay it. The South, however, suffered more deeply. To her it was a ruin all but complete. Not even in the violence of the first French revolution were so many lives, so many fortunes, so many treasures and hopes extinguished. Nor will the South cease to suffer continued, positive evils and miseries for some time to come; nor can she, during the present generation, by putting forth all her agencies for recovery, remove the legitimate evils she brought on herself.

But she may recover quickly *in part*, ultimately *in whole.* She will do it, however, by contemplating the causes of her present condition, and resorting to the remedies still left open for her, as quick as she can. Your State is the first to begin this work. She finds four millions of ignorant, and comparatively helpless, people on her hands. Better by far, we all know, would it have been for all hands concerned to have had freedom in another way; but tired nature had waited as long as she could, and in this case, as in all others, the longer the repression the more fierce and unmitigated the penalties exacted.

So the South finds herself surrounded by four millions of men, women and children who were totally unprepared for sudden freedom, but who had to be thrown up by convulsion into liberty, or be extinguished in the ruin which would have swept both races to destruction. The South can never get rid of these four millions. Nor can those who hate the African race spare the time to wait for them to die off. If the war of races come on in the South through the malignity of the former master, and only one race can be saved, *civilization will save the weaker;* for the whole human race will spring to their defence, and if any extermination is to take place it will be the extermination of those who still wish to defy the humanity of the age, and the justice of Almighty God. The nations are coming close together; one throb of sympathy for all oppressed classes now thrills the heart of a thousand millions. Great wrongs can no longer go exempt from punishment, and when men talk so idly of a war of races which would end in the annihilation of the negro in the South, they little dream they are using language far more dangerous at the same moment, than they did when they declared that if Slavery or the Union were to perish the Union should be the victim.

What then shall the South do to make the best of her position? She can neither get rid of these four millions of people nor exterminate them; both are impossibilities. The nineteenth century is not going to allow four millions of people, who have committed no crime, to be swept from the face of the earth. Sooner than this should be done ten millions of armed men, coming from all the nations, will make their solemn and dreadful intervention.

That treason in the South has gone unpunished by the strong arm of law, let the traitors thank the spirit of humanity which has risen in its sublime and controlling power over the late scene of atrocity, wrong and blood. It is no longer regarded as the duty of Governments to visit vengeance upon those who have wronged them. No man has yet been hanged, shot or beheaded for his crime of treason *as a penalty meted out by due process of the sanction of law.* A thing unheard of! Indeed, the very magnitude of the crime was so stupendous that the uplifted hand of justice fell paralyzed when told to strike; the calamity was so vast, the misery already wrought was so tremendous that the spectacle of the South, overwhelmed with misery, disarmed justice itself: the vengeance of man seemed to have no place in the presence of so widespread a desolation.

But the unatoned sin of the wrong-doer must still suffer the penalty, unless the wrong-doer seeks out the only remedy which the case can admit of.

Most clearly now the only way the white race in the South can save themselves is by saving the negro. He must be lifted up from his depression; his darkness must be illuminated; he must be educated, or he will work the ruin of the great community where he lives, and where he is destined to live and his descendants forever. They cannot be plucked out of their native soil. Such a thing was never heard of on so large a scale. They cannot be exported to any other part of the earth; nor will the humanity of the nineteenth century allow of their extermination. Only one thing is left; only one road is open; only one remedy can be found—the negro must be elevated or the white man is ruined. There is no alternative hereafter. Whatever the curse may be it will light on the head of the white man chiefly.

Then in sheer self-defence, the South must educate the negro, and the quicker she sets herself at work to do it the better. The South is poor without the help of its four million sable people. On them is she dependent for the restoration of her wealth and its augmentation in the future. Ignorant men are no longer capable of contributing their share to the fruits of civilized life; the ignorant man has ceased to be useful to society. Ignorance cannot increase wealth, nor prosperity; ignorance breeds helplessness, waste, poverty, crime, destitution and ruin. Intelligence alone multiplies the power and usefulness of men above all the laboring classes. There can be no ignorant labor hereafter. It will not pay. Intelligence to guide the muscle can now alone give value to its efforts.

So then, just in proportion as the education of the negro advances, just in that proportion will the prosperity of the South keep pace with it. We must march on together *pari-passu* with equal steps.

What is the first step in the education of the negro? It is to give him the ballot; the right to vote alone completes a man's citizenship. He is not a citizen without this right or the guarantee of it in the future. There is no remedy for a man's helplessness while the power of the ballot is taken from him. His neighbor will not respect him because he will not fear him. To deprive the liberated negro of his ballot now, and in this country, is a higher outrage upon him by far than to have once clothed his limbs with shackles. It is a more flagrant violation of the principle of American Democracy than it ever was to have enslaved him in the beginning. The least reasonable of men will admit, the most atrocious traitor will not deny, that a certain amount of intelligence, a certain amount of property, a certain amount of good behavior, makes and does qualify the blackest of the black to vote. No Union man can deny that to have rendered service in the field as an armed soldier entitles the negro to full citizenship. None but the most violent Secessionists, and those who sympathized with the expected dissolution of the Government, will wish to keep the freedman degraded.

No! *The negro, above all other men, must be a voter before you can begin his education.* It is the first condition of his education. No man can be educated in a community where there is the stamp of ignominy, of inferiority, of helplessness, fixed so indelibly upon him. Bearing such a mark as that on his brow he cannot lift it up into the sunshine of respectability or independence. The very worst conditions of his former servitude will cling to him still. There is no way of making a man free in America but to clothe him with all the rights of citizenship; and so long as he is deprived of the ballot he is robbed of all the rest—is inconsequential, the poorest, the meanest of all slaves. His soul cannot expand; his very mind cannot perceive any of the facts or things which constitute the elements of education so long as he has not the freedom of his fellows around him. This ought to be too clear to need illustration, too plain to require argument. We can have no sympathy with those who do not agree with us here. It is a false philosophy to assert that any education worthy of the name can begin with a man while he is stripped of the first attribute that belongs to citizenship. If there be a class in the community who more deeply need the right of suffrage than any or all others, it is those who are helpless without it. It is in fact their only weapon of defence. Behind that barrier their citizenship clothes them with sacredness; without its protection they have no rights that cannot be violated with impunity.

Let the whole South, then, like your own State, come forward and start right. Let it be understood in the beginning that the first step toward her grand restoration shall be to accord perfect liberty and full citizenship to the freed man. Then she will place herself in harmony with the new conditions that surround her; then will she be able to commend herself to the sympathies and respect of mankind; then will she find herself working harmoniously with the all-prevailing system that is now being inaugurated throughout all nations of the right of suffrage.

This she will be ultimately compelled to do. Far better for her to take the step herself voluntarily, cheerfully, before she is forced to do it by that sure law, which is just as imperative and will be just as inexorable in its demand for execution as the law of freedom to all men, which she denied so long, and at last so disastrously defied.

Well will it be for the South if she understand this thing in time; for it is a lesson she must learn that the negro must have the ballot now, as it was inevitable six years ago that he must have his freedom. There may be indeed no such crimsoned scroll unrolled whereon the penalty of this will be inscribed; but to put it in the mildest form, the South never can get upon the road to secure and complete prosperity, while she is still clinging to the false system of legislating for class privileges and class oppression. With freedom for the negro from his shackles, he becomes a far more dangerous man to her without the ballot, than he was when clothed with fetters, and negro suffrage had not dawned upon the dream of the extremist optimist.

The South finds herself in the midst of new conditions, and she must comply with those conditions. She must conform to the exigencies of the case; she cannot long resist the pressure; she cannot prosper without the enlightened, skilled and cheerful labor of the colored race. Far easier would it have been for the North to have denied universal suffrage to the emigrants from the Old World. That could have been done with some degree of impunity for awhile, but nobody was so foolish as to try it. Nor can the South any longer afford to lose that share in the administration of the Federal Government, which she can have only by granting suffrage to the negro.

So far as the North is concerned that doctrine is already being inscribed upon the banners of the great successful Union Party. If the Democratic Party is not now dead, it will soon go to its doom—well deserved—if in violation of all its souvenirs in this and other lands, in this and other ages, it shall plant itself in opposition to the complete emancipation of the negro race. Since we are in the midst of an unfinished and incomplete revolution, why not do the work up thoroughly? All our trouble as a Government has arisen from our attempts to limit the application of the very principles upon which it is founded. We must revert to the principles which lie at the bottom of our system of Government. It is a system of equal rights; it is a system of universal suffrage. The foreign element, the sole one which ever crept into our system—Slavery—is abolished. Let us abolish its consequences.

Faithfully yours,
C. EDWARDS LESTER.

NEW-YORK, No. 118 Broadway, Oct. 6, 1866.

VIRGINIA.

Political Apathy—The First Utterance on the Forthcoming Elections—An Important Law Suit—Polish Settlement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.

I have frequently adverted to the political apathy that has come over the people of Virginia, and have twice stated that, although an important election is impending, not a word had been said publicly upon the subject anywhere in the State. It behooves me, therefore, to notice the first public utterance on the forthcoming elections, and hence I embody in full the following editorial from the Richmond *Times* of this morning:

"Absorbed as the people of Virginia are in close and unremitting attention to their private affairs, and indifferent as they have become to political matters, they must not forget that at the next Spring elections they must elect a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, an Attorney-General, a full delegation of Congressmen and members of the General Assembly. And we trust that, without the slightest reference to any truckling and slavish policy of expediency, and with that calm and heroic dignity which is the distinguishing characteristic of Virginians, that they will exercise their liberty, as electors, as fearlessly as if there was no Radical despotism at Washington disgracing the nation and trampling upon the Constitution.

The requirements of unconstitutional laws, and the capacity of candidates to take objectionable oaths, should never again be heeded by the people of this State. Let us elect to every office from the highest to the lowest, men in whose integrity, courage, intelligence and fidelity to their section, the most implicit confidence can be placed. In 1865, from a praiseworthy desire to aid the President in the work of reconstruction, we ignored the claims of many of our bravest, noblest, most talented, heroic and self-sacrificing citizens. In that year of bitter humiliation we listened to counsels to which we should have turned a deaf ear. We foolishly voted to propitiate the Radicals, and sent them many men who were, in no sense of the word representatives of Southern sentiment. We put on sackcloth, heaped ashes upon our heads, and devoured far more than that traditional measure of dirt which every one is supposed to consume during a long lifetime. The soldiers who braved death in defence of our firesides and the statesmen who had shaped the legislation of the short-lived Confederacy were thrust aside from motives of policy. Our course was an unwise one, and it tarnished the laurels which we had won during our magnificent struggle for national independence. We speak thus plainly because it was our misfortune to advocate that policy which subsequent events demonstrated was both unwise and humiliating.

The Radicals were not propitiated by our 'manifestations of healthy loyalty.' A 'retreat' when there should have been a 'charge,' could not have been a more fatal error than that which we committed in 1865. No delegate from the South ever stood the ghost of a chance of taking his seat in the present Congress. Those who were clamorous to 'take the oath' have been just as rudely repulsed as those who neither would nor could take it. *And as there is, we imagine, just as little probability of the next delegation being allowed to take their seats, many object to the empty form of a Congressional election next Spring. But it is no empty form. It is the exercise of a clear constitutional right, which has been trampled under foot by a lawless despotism.* And we will proceed to the election of our Congressmen precisely as if there was no illegal combination for their exclusion from their seats. And we will, moreover, select gentlemen who are in full and hearty accord with their section, and who are flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone. And in doing this we shall elect Congressmen who are to-day infinitely more loyal to the Constitution than the revolutionists who have converted a Republic into a despotism."

The italics are mine, and are used to call special attention to the fact that in Virginia at least there will be no failure to elect Congressmen, because the Radical purpose does not admit them to seats. It is important now to consider whether this article reflects the dominant spirit of the State. I very much fear that it does. I know of scores and hundreds here and throughout the State who will take issue with its sentiments in toto, but they are unfortunately men of no weight in public affairs, and impotent to control or mould popular opinion. In a modified form nearly every newspaper in the State will follow the example of the *Times*; only the Norfolk *Old Dominion* and the Radical organs in the State, three in number, will attempt to stem this tide, and they will be as powerless before it as was the old woman's broom before the billows.

In the spirit pervading this article from the *Times* the majority of the people of Virginia will vote in the ensuing elections of the State. There is not to-day one single influential public man in the State, nor one single newspaper of character that does or will support the Constitutional Amendments. These are the first fruits in the Old Dominion of the seed so boastingly sown during the last session of Congress by the Radicals.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT

has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia now in session in this city. In the next volume of the reports of Virginia the syllabus of the case will be thus stated:

"*Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Edmond Davenport & Co.*—An appeal from the Circuit Court of Henrico, in December, 1860, the Merchants' Insurance Company underwrote a policy of insurance, in the usual form, to EDMOND, DAVENPORT & CO., upon a cargo of coffee, to be shipped on board the ship *Sallie Magee*, at Rio, to be brought to Richmond or some other port of the United States. The *Sallie Magee* was a United States vessel, registered in Richmond, and sailing under the authority of the United States Government. Both insurers and insured were citizens of Virginia and of the United States.

The ship loaded at Rio on the 10th of May, 1861, and about the 1st of July of that year was seized or captured by a United States vessel a few miles outside the capes of Virginia, and was subsequently condemned and confiscated by a prize court of the United States. The loss to the insured was total, and due notice of condemnation and abandonment was given.

In February, 1866, the insured instituted an action on the policy against the insurance company in the Circuit Court of Henrico, which was at the same time submitted to the decision of the Judge of that Court, upon a case agreed, who gave a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs; and thereupon the insurance company applied to the Court of Appeals for a supersedeas to the judgment, which was granted.

At the time the case was decided in the Circuit Court it was not known here upon what grounds the United States Court founded its judgment of condemnation; but during the progress of the argument in the Court of Appeals the report of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States was received, which showed that that Court held that war existed between the United States and the Confederate States, and that the property was captured and condemned as enemy's property.

The questions involved were, first, whether the policy covered a capture by the United States Government; and second, whether the contract was not terminated by the political and national changes which had occurred between the execution of the policy and the capture."

The Court unanimously decided, Judge ALEXANDER RIVES delivering the opinion, first, that the policy did cover a capture by the United States Government; and second, that the contract was not terminated by the political changes that had occurred between the execution of the policy and the capture. The judgment of the Circuit Court against the Insurance Company for the full value of the vessel and cargo was confirmed.

To-morrow a more important cause, involving the title of the ROTHSCHILDS to the large quantity of tobacco seized by the United States as Confederate property, will be called in the Hustings Court of Richmond, by Judge LYONS, but the probability that it will then be tried is very meagre. Mr. CHANDLER, the District Attorney, is not in the city, and as the District Court meets in Norfolk to-morrow, it is not probable that he will be here to-morrow. The case will, however, be brought to trial next week, and will prove of great public interest. The Government, in addition to Mr. CHANDLER, who is himself a very able lawyer, has secured the services of Judge AMES, of Washington City. The ROTHSCHILDS are represented by Judge CRUMP and Judge OULD, two of the most capable lawyers of the Virginia bar. With opposing counsel of this character the trial bids fair to be protracted and the argument exhaustive.

Drifting from these grave matters to the

POLISH SETTLEMENT

about to be made in Spottsylvania County, I am sorry to say that the prevalent belief is that this first systematic attempt to secure a foreign emigration for the State is foredoomed to failure. Gentlemen residing in Fredericksburgh are my authority for saying that the lands put upon these Poles are entirely and absolutely worthless, worn out, long ago exhausted, and never of sufficient vitality to prove remunerative to the cultivator. Moreover, they are inaccessible, and the surroundings most dismal. The fear among those conversant with the facts is that the Poles will abandon the location after a short trial, and, going to some other State, will spread the most mournful stories concerning Virginia lands. It was a great mistake to put this colony upon any but the best land. The State needs immigration, and is striving for and cannot afford to have so false a step as this taken. Good land is abundant everywhere throughout Virginia, and much of it unoccupied, but some of it is under cultivation, as the

OVERGROWN VEGETABLES

that are beginning to make their appearance testify. I saw to-day a turnip, of the white globe species, weighing eight and a half pounds; a beet weighing seven and a half pounds, and a sweet potato weighing six and a half pounds. These, certainly, are exceptional monstrosities, but the general excellence of the Richmond vegetable market is ample evidence of the surpassing fertility of the surrounding country.

Digressing again, I may remark that symptoms of the approaching session of the Legislature are apparent in the extensive repairs being put upon the

STATE CAPITOL,

and sadly did the ancient edifice need all that is being done, and a great deal more that is not being attempted. During the *régime* of the late Confederacy, when everybody and everything grew seedy with startling rapidity, the State Capitol more than shared the general fate, for the reason that it did double duty in accommodating both the State Legislature and the Confederate Congress. Either one of these bodies was sufficient to dilapidate a building that had no repairs put upon it for four years, but the two together left the impress of war's desolation so visibly upon it as almost to necessitate beginning it *de novo* except the walls. They are good yet, and always will be.

E. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Influx of Gold Dust—Proposed Repudiation of Negro Bonds—A Nice Legal Question—An Old Landmark Gone—The Charleston Club—What the South Carolinians Think About the New-York Election, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.

Quite a stir has been occasioned among the brokers and retail dealers here during the past forty-eight hours by an irruption of nearly eight hundred specie-laden Californians, passengers by the steamship *San Francisco*, from Greytown to New-York, which was obliged to put into this harbor to replenish her coal-bunkers. A large proportion of these passengers, weary of their sea voyage, have proceeded northward to their several destinations by rail; but all of them seized the opportunity to pass a few hours in the city of the famous siege; and the prodigality with which they scattered their silver half-dollars and gold, in the way of small purchases, proved quite a godsend to the small dealers of King and Market streets. The handful of brokers, too, who cluster around the lower portion of Broad-street, reaped a rich harvest of coin; for during the whole of Tuesday afternoon their offices were thronged with the rough-looking new-comers, eager to trade off their bullion for currency.

THE REPUDIATION OF PRIVATE DEBTS,

contracted during the war, is a subject constantly agitated of late, not only in this State, but also, to a very great extent, in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; and I see from the papers published in the interior that large and influential meetings are being held every week by the people in various localities urging the General Assembly to take immediate steps to extend to the debtors, whose name is legion, the coveted "relief." The aim of this agitation is by no means so iniquitous as, at the first glance, it might seem to be; for, while there is doubtless no lack of dishonest people, here as elsewhere, who would be glad, on any pretext, to be rid of their just obligations, it is not from such as these that the movement I have referred to derives its respectability and strength. The men who are foremost in urging legislative interference to relieve the people of South Carolina from the incubus of individual debt, are those who believe honestly that the abolition of slavery should of right carry with it the obliteration of all outstanding obligations which had their direct origin in the "peculiar institution" now defunct. And it is exclusively to debts of this description that the legislation demanded is desired to apply. But the amount of private indebtedness throughout the South, which consists in these

NEGRO BONDS,

is very large indeed. Perhaps it is not too much to say that four-fifths of the money owed by citizens of this State to-day is due on account of the transfer of slave property, made previous to the actual if not to the theoretical process of emancipation. In most instances the bond for the unpaid balance of the purchase money was secured by a mortgage of the slaves sold. The property thus mortgaged having suddenly and forever ceased to be property, the question at once arises, upon whom ought the loss to fall, the mortgager or the mortgagee? This opens some nice points of legal discussion, a large proportion of the bar contending that, under the personal-property law of the State, until a mortgage has been satisfied, the legal title to the property mortgaged is vested in the mortgagee; and consequently that the destruction of the property is the mortgagee's loss. If it be urged that the purchaser of slaves should sustain alone the loss resulting from emancipation, because emancipation was a measure in which the former owner and mortgagee of the slaves had no agency, the reply is this: that the former owner, as one of the people of South Carolina, who, through their delegates in convention assembled, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, participated in the act of emancipation, and ought not, therefore, to claim payment for property which, after it had passed into the hands of another, he had assisted to destroy. The whole question is one of great intricacy and interest; and the extent of the debts, the validity of which is involved, is so enormous, that the subject is likely to create quite a lively time at the approaching session of the Legislature, and will probably afterwards be carried before the Courts for final adjudication.

TRANSMOGRIFICATION OF AN OLD LANDMARK—THE CHARLESTON CLUB.

I know of no more significant and depressing evidence of the woful change of fortune that has overtaken those who formerly constituted the aristocratic society of South Carolina, than the fate of the once flourishing and famous "Charleston Club." Few strangers of eminence have ever visited Charleston in her day of pride and prosperity, *ante bellum*, without being made the recipients of the elegant hospitality of this Club. Being the only fashionable institution of its kind in the city, it embraced among its members

all the young bloods of the lower portion of the State; and no scion of the rich families of the seaboard considered himself fairly launched into good society until his name had been inscribed upon its roll. But the war has given a death blow to the Club. Very many—perhaps a majority—of its former members have fallen in the fore-front of battle. Of those who survive, some are voluntary exiles, and the rest are scattered over the broad land. The wealth of the leading families of the low country, who formerly contributed no less to the material support than to the social influence of the Club, has taken unto itself wings, and the organization, as far as the purposes for which it was established are concerned, has ceased to exist. The chaste and elegant marble-fronted Club-house, on Meeting-street, erst the scene of many a jolly reunion, was badly battered during the progress of the bombardment, and was sold a few months ago to liquidate the debts of the Club. It was bought at a bargain by United States Marshal EPPING for $24,000, who shrewdly suspected that it would be wanted by Uncle Sam to serve as a court-house. His conjecture was correct; for the Judge and Grand Jury of the United States District Court, having recently examined it and found it a suitable structure, have recommended its purchase to the Government. I understand that Mr. EPPING has signified his willingness to part with it for $34,000—an advance of $10,000 upon his investment. Thus is the favorite scene of the defiant chit-chat of former nullifiers and secessionists likely, within a short time, to be transformed into a temple of Federal justice. Similar to the fate of the Charleston Club has been that of the Jockey Club, a distinct organization, but composed mainly of the same members, nearly all of whom were, more or less, lovers and patrons of the turf. Feeble efforts have been made to revive both organizations; but the day is far distant when they can hope to be restored in the glory and the strength that once were theirs.

THE APPROACHING NEW-YORK ELECTION

is regarded here with eager interest. I need hardly add that the entire community sympathizes as one man with the Hoffman party. Its defeat will destroy the last vestige of reliance in the minds of the Southern people upon a popular reaction in their favor at the North. In conversation, I have asked many persons here what course they expect to adopt in the event of the triumphant reëlection of Gov. FENTON, and they have uniformly answered, in substance, that the people of the Southern States are bound hand and foot, and must accept whatever fate the victorious North may decree for them; but that in no case will they consent to become participants in the movement which, they think, involves their own dishonor. Since I last wrote you, Gov. ORR has thought proper to authorize an explicit public statement of his aversion to the Constitutional Amendment. The Governor is one of those politicians who prefers to swim with the current of public opinion, and, in his late *pronunciamiento*, he only reflects the universal antagonism of his people to the Congressional measure.

GEORGIA.

Message of Gov. Jenkins—His Views of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The telegraph has already given a summary of Gov. JENKINS' Message to the Georgia State Legislature. The following are its essential passages. It bears date Milledgeville, Nov. 1, and reads as follows:

Senators and Representatives:

Although, during the year now drawing to a close, the seasons have been unpropitious to the husbandman, trade disappointing to the merchant, and the signs of the times discouraging to the patriot, blessings, not wholly "in disguise," have come to all. The true believer recognizes the hand of an overruling Providence as well in seeming evil as in positive good.

It becomes all men, of every age and every clime, to accept adversity as merited chastisement, and to propitiate offended Deity by repentance and reform.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Since your last adjournment, little progress has been made either in the reconstruction of a dismembered Government, or in the restoration of material prosperity to that portion of the country desolated by recent civil war. However produced, the fact is indisputable, that the Government of the United States this day stands before the civilized world in the lamentable condition of dismemberment. Four of the thirteen States that originally took part in the formation of the Union, and six that have been added in the progress of a marvelous development, are now totally excluded from participation in its legislative and administrative functions. It is true that the now excluded States did voluntarily abandon such participation, by what was designed as a peaceful and permanent withdrawal; but the right so to do was denied to them, and upon that question of right the war ensued. The party denying the existence of the right, maintained that the Union was indissoluble by such means, that it still existed in full force, and no thing more was necessary than the suppression of irregular resistance to its authority. That resistance having been suppressed, after a struggle of five years' continuance—the resistants having grounded their arms, submitted, in word and act, to the authorities of the United States, rescinded all constitutions, ordinances, laws and resolutions asserting independence of or antagonism to that Government, declaring its Constitution their supreme law, and elected Senators and Representatives to the Federal Congress—the logical conclusion from the premises of the victors is, and the practical result should be, that the attempt has failed and that the Union stands unshaken. All that the resistants may have done toward dismemberment, they have undone. The temporary breach they made, they have repaired. Why, then, are they not in the Union as formerly? The answer is, that the dominant States, through their representatives in Congress, positively refuse their admission to the national councils, and the conclusion is inevitable, that from this refusal the present dismemberment results. Reasoning upon their own theory, if the Southern States be not now within the pale of the Union, they have been ejected by this Congress. If they be, their constitutional right of representation is denied them by the same authority.

The President of the United States, second to none in devotion to the Union, though placed during the war, by the intensity of that feeling, in opposition to his native section, consistently illustrates it in restored peace. He distinctly affirms the right of the Southern States to representation in Congress; and, for this adherence to principle, has been abandoned and denounced by those who placed him in power. The Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government are thus brought into conflict, seemingly irreconcilable, and daily increasing in bitterness.

The people, too, of the dominant States now wielding the whole power of Government, are themselves divided; and we, the excluded, against whom they recently presented the unbroken front of relentless war, though now passive and unresisting, have suddenly become to them an apple of discord. In this contest our position, our motives and our purposes are severely scrutinized. These are all flagrantly misrepresented by unscrupulous demagogues, and many, very many, well meaning persons are undoubtedly deceived by them.

The pending issue may not find a very early solution. Meantime, we pass through an ordeal thoroughly adapted "to try men's souls." But we must be true to ourselves, to those who, though not of us, are fighting our battles, and to the country; we must steadily and calmly pursue the course upon which we have started, neither betrayed into error by false representations of the malignant and consequent injurious suspicions of the credulous; nor yielding to humiliating demands, against which justice exclaims and manhood revolts. Pursuing this course, we shall in time live down both detraction and delusion, and achieve a moral victory far more enduring and ennobling than any triumph of mere physical force.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

As germain to the subject already discussed, I call your attention to another proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, transmitted to me by the Secretary of State, and accompanying this communication. The fact that your action upon it is thus invoked, imposes on you an obligation to consider it respectfully.

This amendment, designed, like all of recent origin, to operate especially on the Southern States, contains several sections, to some of which I invite special attention.

1. The prominent feature of the first is that it settles definitely the right of citizenship in the several States as political communities, thereby depriving them in the future of all discretionary power over the subject within their respective limits, and with respect to their State Governments proper. It makes all persons of color, born in the United States, citizens.

2. The second changes the basis of representation in the popular branch of the Congress and in Presidential Electoral Colleges. It provides that, in apportioning representation among the States, all persons (except Indians not taxed) shall be taken into the enumeration, unless the elective franchise be denied in any State to any male inhabitants, being citizens of the United States, and twenty-one years of age, or be in any manner abridged (otherwise than as a punishment for crime,) in which event the representation shall be proportionally reduced.

Whether the object in proposing this change be the extension of the elective franchise to persons of African descent (nearly all of whom are notoriously unqualified for it,) or a further diminution of the already relatively small weight of the Southern States in the administration of the Government, the adoption of this amendment will certainly force upon them a choice between those evils. If the former be the real object, the latter alternative must be regarded simply as a penalty for refusing it. In this view, it is not difficult to expose the flagrant injustice of the proposition. Let us consider briefly how the amendment will affect States wherein Slavery did not exist prior to the war, and how those wherein it existed. In the former class the selection of the one or the other alternative will be only a matter of taste, no great public interest being involved. If the franchise be extended, the number thus newly admitted to the ballot will be so small that no appreciable effect upon popular elections can result. If refused, the number excluded from the enumeration in fixing the ratio of representation, will still be so small that the consequent reduction would not be seriously felt, and in some instances would probably be merely fractional, producing no curtailment at all. Now, look to the other class of States. There the number of voters proposed to be enfranchised, and wholly unprepared for the trust would be immense, and the disturbance in the motive power of Republican machinery incalculable. There, too, on the other hand, if the franchise be withheld, the reduction of representation would be vast. Is there fairness, is there justice in a proposed change so differently affecting different portions of a country, united under a common government for a common weal? Would the enforcement of such a change by a majority, it could not harm, upon a minority it must ruin, bespeak magnanimity?

It may be said in reply, that the Constitution does not respect sectional differences—that it was designed for the protection and advancement of personal rights. To a large extent this is an egregious error. The Union was originally designed mainly for the conduct of foreign affairs and common defense, leaving to the States the regulation of their domestic concerns. The Constitution resulted from a compromise of sectional interests, without which it could not have been formed. Indeed, in that compromise, the rights and interests of the Caucasian as affected by the presence of a very large African population in some of the States, were considered and adjusted. The African element, whether bond or free, was computed alike with reference to this identical subject of representation, and alike ignored regarding the elective franchise.

The objection now urged against the amendment is, that it will fall upon citizens inhabiting one latitude like an avalanche from its mountain perch, crushing where it settles; while upon those of another latitude it will alight unfelt like a feather floating in still air.

3. The third section engrafts upon the fundamental law a new disqualification for office, State and Federal—a disqualification not the result of any act to be done after the adoption of the amendment, but consummated before its conception. The act entailing disqualification for office consists in having heretofore taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and having thereafter engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or "having given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." Considering the numbers of our citizens who have taken the oath under the circumstances set forth, the number personally engaged in the war, and the breadth of ground covered by the words "*giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof,*" we can readily perceive the sweeping character of the disqualification. It is as distinctly proscriptive as if the persons to be affected had been ascertained and their names inserted.

Let it be noted, also, that the proscribed are all dwellers on one side of a certain geographical line, while the authors of the proscription have their local habitation on the other side.

It is quite remarkable, moreover, that there is in the entire section no saving clause in favor of those who, in the interval between the cessation of hostilities and the adoption of the amendment, may have received the amnesty of the Government. Pardoned they may have been, but disfranchised they will be.

You are asked to give your consent that such a fate visited upon many of our best citizens, who have long enjoyed the public confidence, and some of whom now fill important public trusts. Can Georgia spare all of these from her service?

5. The fifth and last section empowers the Congress "to enforce, by appropriate legislation," the provisions of the Amendment. It will be contended that they are the proper judges of what constitutes appropriate legislation. If, therefore, the amendment be adopted, and a fractional Congress, from which the Southern States, chiefly interested in it, are excluded, be empowered "to enforce it by appropriate legislation," what vestige of hope remains to the people of those States? Nay, more, what semblance of republican government can the true patriot of the North discern in such a state of affairs? Yet, that is the point to which we seem to be drifting; for there is no assurance whatever that even this will insure our restoration. Amendments have already been proposed to and accepted by us, which it was believed would effect that result; but hope is still deferred, right still denied.

I will not further analyze this amendment, equally novel and unjust.

I ask you to consider, however, why it is that you are called upon to vote upon its adoption, while your State had no voice in its preparation? The Constitution secures to the States the one right as positively as the other. Had your representatives, and those of other States similarly situated, been present, aiding in giving substance and form to it, possibly it might have come before you a less odious thing. The policy seems to have been, first, to push it, without their participation, beyond the stage of amendment, and then say to them, accept our bantling or take the consequences. The omission of any material part of the process of amendment, makes the Amendment itself unconstitutional, null and void.

Should the States especially to be affected by this amendment refuse their assent to it, it cannot be adopted without excluding them from the count and placing its ratification upon the votes of three-fourths of the now dominant States.

It is said, however, that unless this concession be made, the now excluded States will be kept out of the halls of Congress indefinitely. Were the amendment presented with such a menace distinctly expressed, a higher motive (if possible) than any hitherto suggested would prompt its rejection.

At the termination of hostilities, it was right and proper that the previously resisting State should, in the most unequivocal and formal manner, abandon such resistance—should rescind all they had done in antagonism to, and do whatever was necessary and proper to place themselves in constitutional relation with, that Government. All this, we believe, Georgia has done. Beyond this, in acting upon any proposed change in the fundamental law, even in this critical juncture, my advice is, that her legislators act with the same intelligent judgment and the same unflinching firmness that they would have exercised in the past, or would exercise in the future, when in full connection and unambiguous position. Any other rule of action may involve sacrifices of interest and of principle which magnanimity would not exact and self-respect could not make.

To submit to injurious changes in the Constitution when forced upon a State according to the forms prescribed for its amendment, would be one thing; to participate in making them, under duress, against her sense of right and justice, would be a very different thing. The difference in principle is as broad as that which distinguishes martyrdom from suicide. Far better calmly await a returning sense of justice, and a consequent reflux of the tide now running strongly against us.

The military rule to which, as a people, we have been subjected during the past eighteen months, so different from all previous experience, must necessarily be more or less prejudicial to our interests and wounding to our feelings. You are well aware, however, that it has been greatly mitigated during your recess. The Administration, I think, have become thoroughly convinced that the sword and the bayonet are not necessary to the enforcement of law and order in Georgia.

We probably have not now a larger military force within our borders than have often been stationed here in times of perfect peace. Our people, with rare exceptions, such as occur everywhere, have been quiet, orderly and devoted to industrial pursuits. The officers of the army and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, stationed among us, have, with few exceptions, manifested a growing confidence and a disposition to relax their authority and leave the administration of the law to the civil courts. Vexatious interferences sometimes occur, usually traceable to imprudent conduct on the part of misguided citizens, or to the officious intermeddling of injudicious or evil-disposed subordinates. Due allowance being made for honest differences of opinion upon questions arising in a novel state of affairs, the President and heads of departments have manifested a gratifying determination to deal justly and kindly with our Government and people. With a view to the adjustment of some points of difference, the more rapid restoration of mail facilities, and the procuring of action upon the application of our citizens for amnesty, in which they naturally felt great anxiety, I made a short visit to Washington, and had abundant reason to be gratified by the kindness shown towards our people in word and in act.

FINANCIAL.

Regarding the State finances the message says:

When all of the bonds authorized by the act of the General Assembly, approved 12th of March, 1866, (except those intended for the assumption of the Federal tax,) shall have been disposed of as contemplated, the funded debt of the State will stand thus:

Bonds issued anterior to 1861, and not yet due	$2,676,500
Mortgage bonds issued in 1866, above mentioned	3,030,000
Bonds issued to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad in 1856	134,500
Total	$5,840,000

Of this amount $176,500 will mature in 1868; $334,500 in 1869; $164,500 in 1876—making a total of $675,500. The latter sum, therefore, must be provided for within four years from this time. I recommend that the bonds before mentioned, prepared to meet the Federal tax, but as yet unexecuted, be placed at the disposal of the Governor, with authority to use them as occasion may be presented by sale or exchange if deemed advisable, in redemption of the bonds to mature in and before the year 1870. The public debt will not thus be increased in amount and may be somewhat diminished.

Bonds amounting to $154,000 will mature in 1871, and others amounting to $721,500 in 1872, the aggregate being $875,500 to be provided for in six years.

To meet this and subsequently accruing liabilities I recommend that the sum of $120,000 be annually set apart as a sinking fund accumulative.

If the first class of bonds (to mature within four years,) be provided for in the manner suggested, and the sinking fund proposed be allowed to accumulate until 1872, at 6 per cent. interest, it will be adequate to the payment of the bonds maturing in 1871 and 1872. But if in the then existing financial condition of the State, it should be deemed advisable by your successors to meet the liabilities of 1871 and 1872 by sale of the State stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or by applying any other resource available at that time, and permit the sinking fund to go on accumulating, the entire debt of the State may, in the progress of time, be easily provided for, and her credit maintained. In urging you to look thus far into the future, and to provide means or initiate a policy for the accomplishment of ends so desirable, I think I but present a case of clear duty. It is true that during the immaturity of State securities, if the annually accruing interest be faithfully paid, the holders have no legal right to ask more. But I would press upon your adoption the scheme of a sinking fund, as one of the surest props to State credit, and as an act of justice to posterity; and for these reasons, as a great measure of State policy. Its great advantage is, that it distributes the burden of payment equally over a series of years; and, indeed, the sum to be provided in each year will be so small as scarcely to merit the appellation of a burden. Whensoever a large amount shall mature in any one year, without such provision, either the tax-payers of that year must be oppressively burdened, or a new debt must be incurred. Should this occur when money is scarce, it may be difficult, if not impracticable, to place a new loan, thus bringing the General Assembly face to face with the alternative of oppressive taxation or dishonor of the State's obligations. The escape from this dilemma, now proposed, is so easy, that I think it will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The debt of the United States Government is so large, and her credit sustained by resources so ample, that her outstanding securities will always afford facilities for the investment of the sinking fund and its accumulating interest.

The Message of Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, Respecting Jefferson Davis.

The special message of Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, recently communicated to the Legislature of that State, suggesting that efforts be made to procure the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS, was as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Oct. 27, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the precarious condition of the health of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the apprehensions felt from his imprisonment during the approaching Winter, I have the honor to recommend the appointment of one or more commissioners to proceed to Washington City to confer with the President of the United States, with a view to the release of Mr. DAVIS on parole or bail.

BEN. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

VICTIMS OF REBEL BARBARITY.

A Father and Mother Made Insane by the Death from Starvation of Their Son in a Rebel Prison-Pen.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.

During a visit to the State Hospital for the Insane, some weeks ago, our attention was attracted by the peculiarly sad and hopeless expression of one of the patients. He was a man apparently about fifty-five years of age, with grizzled locks, a sturdy, well-knit frame, and decently clad in homespun. His general appearance was that of an ordinary elderly farmer. He was sitting with downcast eyes, wholly absorbed in his thoughts. Nothing diverted his attention. Passing by him several times, we were struck by his motionless posture, his entire abstraction from the things around him, and the sick and haggard expression of his face. On inquiring of Dr. VANNOSTRAND, the Superintendent, he related to us briefly the history of the patient. He was a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, residing in one of the remote counties of the State. When the Southern slaveholders rose in rebellion to overthrow the Government and divide the country, this man had a son, dearly loved, who enlisted to aid in defending the republic against its enemies. For a time he received letters from him occasionally, but during the last year of his term of service these ceased to come. No intelligence reached his parents, however, that anything had befallen him. His regiment was about to return to be mustered out. The parents hoped that all was well with their boy, and that he had only neglected writing. In this hope they eagerly awaited the return of the regiment and its muster out, expecting that their son would return with it. At length the regiment came and was mustered out, when from members of his company they learned that their son had been taken prisoner by the rebels, confined at Andersonville, and had there died of starvation.

The news, made doubly poignant by its suddenness and by coming at the very moment they expected to meet their son, was a blow so terrible that it shattered the reason of both father and mother. Only the father, however, was brought to the hospital, his wife being cared for by friends at home. He sits moody and abstracted for hours, and again at times has paroxysms of frenzy, when he fancies that he hears his son's voice calling to him for help, imploring him for food, crying out to him that he is starving to death. The same form of delirium characterizes the mother. Both imagine that they hear the voice of their dead son calling to them from the far-off scene of agony and death in the horrid prison-pen of Andersonville, and imploring their aid.

LAW REPORTS.

Election Day—No Courts Held.

To-day being election day, the Civil Courts will not sit, the law expressly providing that there shall be no Courts held on election day. The calendars will be published Wednesday.

Canal Damages—Previous Judgment—Estoppel—Rule as to Negligence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

Gertrude Selden, Administratrix, &c. vs. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as administratrix of her husband, David Selden, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of an enlargement of the defendant's canal. The plaintiff claims that the effect of that enlargement by raising the water in the canal, injured land owned by Mr. Selden at Mamakating, Sullivan County, near the canal, to a great extent; that in consequence of that the water was prevented, by the embankments, from draining off, which made the land wet and marshy so as to prevent crops from growing as well as before. The quantity of land alleged to be injured was about 100 acres, and the plaintiff claimed that it was injured to the amount of $10 an acre a year.

The defendants deny the injury to the land, alleged that the improvement was made with the consent of Selden, and that the controversy has been determined by a previous action brought by Selden against the Company in the Supreme Court of this State, in which a verdict was rendered for the defendants.

The case was on trial several days, and testimony was taken at great length. The evidence showed that this land lay on the summit level of the canal, between two high mountains, and was, when the canal was in 1824 begun, an immense swamp. The running of the canal, however, drained it so that the land became valuable. The canal was built to have four feet of water in it, but after Mr. Selden bought this land, in 1846, it was enlarged to have six feet of water. After that enlargement Selden commenced an action against the company, claiming that the company were not authorized by their charter to make the enlargement, but that action was decided in favor of the company by the jury, and the judgment was sustained by the Court of Appeals. He having died, his widow brought this action in the United States Court.

Judge SMALLEY this morning charged the jury. He said the facts were within a very narrow compass; it was claimed by the defendants that as the statute under which they were incorporated gave them the right to pass over the plaintiff's land and also made special provisions for ascertaining damages claimed by land-holders to have been inflicted on the lands, an action could not be brought at law to recover them, but that for the purposes of this suit he should charge that the action could be maintained; that there was a question of fact in the case as to the enlargement, the plaintiff claiming that the water was raised two feet, while the defendants claimed that though the water was deepened two feet, it was only raised six inches, which question he submitted to them; then the question for them was whether this enlargement had injured the land; the defendants claimed that the suit in the State Courts had settled that question in their favor, but he should charge them for the purposes of this suit, that suit was only conclusive in favor of the right of the Company to make the enlargement, provided it was done carefully and skillfully, but if not so done the plaintiff might recover for any damage sustained by reason of it; that the defendants claimed that the plaintiff was estopped from saying that the work was not done skillfully, because Mr. Selden was present while the enlargement was being made, and made no protest, but he was not inclined to go so far as that, although if he was present and directed as to how the dirt should be placed, it was strong evidence that he was satisfied with the manner of its construction at the time; that as to the rule of negligence he would give them no better criterion than to ask what would a prudent and careful man have done in constructing that canal through his own land.

The jury found a verdict for defendants.

For plaintiff Mr. Thompson; for defendants Gen. Niven, Mr. Nash and Mr. Owen.

Copyright—Injunction on Street Ballads.

George F. Root et al. vs. James Wrigley—This was a suit brought by the firm of Root & Cady, song publishers of Chicago, to procure an injunction against the defendant, restraining him from publishing certain songs for which the plaintiffs have a copyright. The following are the songs: "Grafted into the Army," "Wake, Nicodemus," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Babylon is Fallen," "Kingdom Coming." The complaint alleged that the plaintiffs were owners of the copyrights, and that the defendant had printed and published large quantities of these songs in violation of the copyrights.

The answer admitted the publication and sale of various copies of the words, as follows: "Grafted into the Army," 2,000; "Wake, Nicodemus," 2,000; "Just Before the Battle," 4,500; "Battle Cry of Freedom," 4,500; "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," 7,000; "Kingdom Coming," 2,000. The answer alleged that the cost of them was only $2 50 a thousand (they being those songs which are sold in the streets and hung on the railings,) and denied that they were an infringement of the plaintiffs' copyrights.

The case, however, was not contested—the defendant allowing an injunction to issue against him and giving up the stereotype plates, and the plaintiffs waiving their claim for damages and costs. A decree was entered accordingly. For complainants, Mr. Buckham; for defendant, Mr. Stone.

Pleading—Amendment—New Cause of Action.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. The Schooner Commodore Kearney.—This was an application for leave to amend the libel in the case. The libel was filed alleging the forfeiture of the vessel for being transferred to a person who was not a citizen of the United States, she being at the time enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade. The amendment which was sought to be made alleged, in addition, that she had been engaged in a trade for which she was not licensed.

The claimants opposed the amendment, urging that to set up a new cause of action was not an amendment, and that to allow it to be done would enlarge the liability of the sureties who had signed the bond for the vessel.

The Court, on the authority of the case of the *Harmony*, (1 Gallison's Rep., p. 125,) allowed the amendment.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimants, Mr. Heath.

The Contempt Case—Lawyer Percy vs. Judge Barnard.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1866.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

In the case of John Percy *vs.* Judge Geo. F. Barnard, being an action for slander arising out of the issuing of an order connected with plaintiff's contempt case while defendant was holding Supreme Court in New-York, and with which the readers of the TIMES are doubtless familiar, application was made by counsel for defendant to change the venue from Kings County to New-York. Plaintiff in person opposed the application on the ground that the affidavits were defective and did not show a proper service under the statutes, and that there had not been proper diligence used. Counsel for the defendant read the affidavits and proof of service, to show that they were all regular. The Court ruled that the act complained of being done by a public officer in the discharge of his duty, the proper place to try it was where the act was done. The application for change of venue was granted. For plaintiff, in person; for defendant, James H. Coleman. On a similar application, made in behalf of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, against whom Mr. Percy had also brought suit, the Court rendered a like decision. The venue was changed.

A SLANDER SUIT—APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

In the case of A. A. De Graw *vs.* J. A. Remsen, being an action for slander brought for words spoken by defendant, of plaintiff, in a bar-room in Jamaica, Queens County, on the occasion of the meeting of a political convention, an application was made for a change of venue from Queens to Kings County, on the ground that the convenience of witnesses would be promoted thereby. Ordered to stand over until Thursday next.

DEFAULT SET ASIDE.

In the case of Samuel Emerson *vs.* —— Taylor, where default was taken at the Westchester Circuit, a motion was made to open the same, on the ground that defendant was unavoidably absent in response to a subpoena issued from the Court in Hamilton County. The Court remarked that a close watch was kept on those applications from Westchester County to open defaults, as the calendar was blocked up. In this case the default would be opened on defendant's paying the trial fees and all disbursements, the costs of the present motion, and entering into a stipulation to try the case at the next Circuit.

MOTION TO QUASH A CERTIORARI.

In the case of a *certiorari* issued against the Trustees of the village of Middletown, Orange County, commanding them to make a return of all the proceedings taken in reference to the opening of a certain street under a recent act of the Legislature, a motion was made that the writ be quashed, on the ground first, that the Trustees had no notice that such an application was to be made by the party claiming to be affected by their return; and second, that the writ was granted without previous notice to respondents of opportunity to show cause against the granting or issuing thereof, counsel for defendant claimed that it was discretionary in the Court either to grant the writ on application being made, or issue an order to the trustees to show cause why it should not be granted. The Judge who granted it had thought there was sufficient reason to grant it without such order. The Court did not think the motion to quash the writ ought to be granted. It appeared to be a fair case for the review of the proceedings of a municipal corporation, and the General Term would set in a short time, the 2d December. As a precautionary measure, it was, it was true, customary to make the order to show cause, except in cases of public exigency, where such an order might frustrate the object. The Judge had granted this writ without such an order, under the discretionary power vested in him, and the Court did not think proper to quash it. The motion was denied.

THE RIGHT TO USE THE NAME OF ANOTHER IN BUSINESS.

In the case of Geo. H. Norfolk *vs.* Alfred H. Hornby, an application was made to vacate an injunction. It appears that a party by the name of Brice had for years carried on the drug business at No. 27 James-street, Brooklyn, and that said business was, in 1858, sold out to plaintiff. Lately the defendant, who had been a clerk in the employ of Brice, had opened a drug establishment near by, and had put up the name of Brice on his sign, and labeled his medicines as Brice's preparations, whereupon plaintiff applied for and obtained an injunction restraining defendant from the use of said name. Defendant moved that the injunction be vacated on the ground that the name was not a "trade mark," and that he was authorized by Brice himself to use it. The Judge (Scrugnam) who issued the injunction had decided in substance that eight years' uninterrupted use by plaintiff of the name of Brice, after his purchase of the business, gave him a title to it. The case was also carried up on appeal. The Court denied the motion to vacate on the ground that the case had been passed upon, and parties would have to abide by the appeal.

Dispute about Commissions on Sale of Goods.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM. PART I.—NOV. 5.

Before Justice Barbour.

One G. N. Zincon consigned Charles A. Peine, defendant in this action, $6,000 worth of plated ware to sell on commission, defendant advancing $2,160 on the same. In April, 1865, the goods, not being sold, were transferred to Wm. F. Heines, the plaintiff in this action, subject to defendant's commissions. A dispute arose as to whether the charges of defendant should be $250 or $300. The goods remained in defendant's possession till August, 1865, when they were replevined by the plaintiff; and the issue here presented was simply whether defendant was entitled to charge his full amount of $500 for commission, storage, &c.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the value of the property replevined at $3,500.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff; Chas. A. Peine for defendant.

Superior Court—Special Term.

By Judge Monell.

Jas. W. Sprague vs. *Henry Winant.*—Motion for discontinuance granted without costs.

James Wright vs. *Amos Howes et al.*—Motion granted.

Hiram A. Crane vs. *Caleb W. Lacey.*—Motion granted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 5.

By Justice Clerke.

William Coleman, &c., *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company, et al.; I do not wish in this matter to interfere with the decision on the motion. I must leave the plaintiffs to their action.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The November Term of General Sessions commenced yesterday, when the following-named gentlemen were impaneled as the Grand Jury;

Wilson G. Hunt, Foreman.	James L. Daunat,
James Van Benschoten,	Thomas Woodward,
Rufus H. Wood,	John De Ruyter,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Francis T. Walker,
Lewis C. Koppel,	Geo. T. Jackson,
Lewis A. Carmer,	John C. Chamberlain,
Henry Blakeley,	John Wadsworth,
John H. Mortimer,	Albert L. Conklin,
Jesse Oakley,	Barnet Solomon,
Samuel Frankenheimer,	

Judge RUSSEL charged the Grand Jury on the usual points of law under which they should act in finding indictments against persons accused of crime.

The foreman of the Grand Jury asked if they could adjourn over till Wednesday, to which the Court answered in the affirmative.

The panel of petit jurors were then sworn, and the Court said: "Gentlemen will please step forward, who have excuses to offer."

The whole panel then moved forward, but the Court secured a sufficient number of jurors to go on with the business.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday.

The case of Jerry O'Brien, who recently killed his mistress, will be tried next Tuesday; Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., assistant District-Attorney, will appear for the prosecution, and ex-Judge Stuart, and Mr. Edward McCarthy will appear for the defence. Mr. McCarthy, it may be remembered, distinguished himself in the Cobell abortion case. A very extensive calendar will be arranged for Thursday, when days will be assigned for the disposition of the cases noted thereon. There are one hundred and eighty-nine persons in prison awaiting trial at the present term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5, 1866.

$8,500 U. S. 6s, '67	106¾	10 West. U. Tel	53
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ... C.	114¾	200 do	52¾
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	107¾	400 do	52¾
14,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	110⅝	67 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	96¼
4,500 do	110⅝	200 Wyom. Val. Co	37
800 do ... Small	108	2 Amer. Ex. Co	86
9,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	108	150 Adams Ex. Co	83
5,000 U.S.6s.5-20s,C.'65	107¼	100 Bruns. Land	9
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	110¼	400 Mariposa Min	13¾
12,500 do ... s5	110¼	400 At. Mail S. Co	129
10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser	107¾	800 do	130
1,000 do	107⅞	200 do	131
15,000 do ... 2d Ser.	106	1200 do	131¼
15,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅜	100 do ... s30	131
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	72¾	300 Union Nav.	114¼
14,000 do	72	50 Mil. & St. P. Pr	75⅜
12,000 Missouri 6s	87¼	200 do	75⅞
7,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	83⅝	1100 N. Y. Central	120¼
10,000 N. Car' 6s ... x-c	62	100 do	120⅜
2,000 Louisiana 6s	92	317 do	120¼
8,000 N.Y.St.7s. Bounty Loan ... C.	108	10 do	120
10,000 O. & M. Cer	35¼	5 Erie Railroad	85
10,000 do ... b30	35¾	200 do	83⅜
30,000 do ... s10	35	200 do	83⅝
20,000 do	35¼	50 Erie R. Pr	86
70,000 do	35	17 Pac. M. St. Co	244
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93¾	300 do	243
2,000 Erie 3d M	90	100 do	242¾
2,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96	100 do ... b30	243
9,000 Alt.&T.H.2d P.	86	2400 Reading R	117¼
2,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	90	600 do	117⅜
1,000 To.&W.1st M.Ex	92	800 do ... s30	117
5,000 do	93	700 M. S. & N. I. R	93⅜
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M	102½	100 do ... b10	93½
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	105½	800 Cleve. & Pitts	94
1,000 C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94¾	15 N.Y. & N. H	116¼
1,000 M.&P.duC.2d M.	83	600 Chi. & N. W	59⅛
10 Amer. Ex. Bk	112¼	50 Chi. & N. W. P	80⅜
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	119	21 do	80
100 Canton Co	57	400 Cleve. & Tol	120¾
100 do	56⅝	400 Chic. & R. I	111
100 do	56⅜	100 do ... s30	110⅝
50 Del. & Hud. C	160	100 do ... s30	110⅞
50 do	159¼	400 Tol., Wab. & W	54
24 Cumb. Coal. P	68⅜	25 N. J. Cen	129
400 Amer. Coal	72⅞	300 Alt. & T.H	53
600 Wilks. Coal	73	66 P., Ft. W. & C	110
800 Bos. Water P	38½	80 do	110⅛
100 do	33⅝	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	78
100 Spring M. Coal	84	200 Mil. & St. P	63⅛
164 Ind. & Cin	88	100 do	63⅜
		300 Mar. & C. 1st P	41⅜
		200 do ... b10	42

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¾	100 Mar. Pref	30½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ... C.	114¾	200 Pac. M. S. Co	242
10,000 US.6s,5-20s,R.'62.	107¾	100 do	242¼
1,500 do	107⅜	50 N. Y. Cen	121⅞
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110⅝	700 do	122¼
13,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅜	300 do ... s60	116
1,900 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	100⅜	300 do	122
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	72	100 do	112¼
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	80
15,000 Missouri 6s	88	200 Erie Railroad	83¾
15,000 do ... s30	87¼	900 do	83⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. C	34¾	100 do	83⅝
10,000 do ... b10	35	200 do	83¾
200 Canton Co	56¼	200 Reading R	117
500 West. U. Tel	52¾	600 do	117¼
30 do	52½	400 M. S. & N. I	93¾
300 Quick. Min. Co	55¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P	80½
200 Atlantic S.S.Co	129	20 do	80
300 do	128	200 Chic. & R. I	110¾
100 do	127¼	600 do	110⅞
300 Boston W. P	38¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	94
200 do ... b30	38¼	100 P., F. W. & C	110¾
200 Wilkes. Coal	72¾	400 Alt. & T. H	52¾
200 do	72¾	100 Tol., W. & W	54
500 Central Coal	55¼	400 Mil. & St. P	63

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co ... b3	57¼	900 Reading R	117⅜
400 do	57¼	800 do	117⅜
500 Rutland Mar ... b3	29¼	200 do ... b15	117¼
100 do ... s10	29¼	200 do ... s3	117¼
200 Cum. Coal	67¼	400 do ... b5	117½
100 do	67⅝	800 Mich. S. & N. I	93⅝
100 do ... s3	67⅝	200 do ... b10	93⅝
300 Wilksbarre Coal	73¼	100 do ... b5	93½
400 do	73	500 do ... c	93½
300 do	72⅞	300 do ... b3	93¾
100 do	73⅛	200 do ... b10	93¾
300 Quick. Min. Co ... b3	55⅛	900 Cleve. & Tol ... x-d	120⅞
100 do	55½	100 do	120¾
200 do	55⅝	600 do ... b30	121
200 do	55¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts	93¾
100 Mar. Min ... b10	14	1800 do	93⅞
100 Mariposa Pr	30¼	400 do ... c	93⅞
200 do	30⅛	900 do ... s	94
100 do ... s10	30½	400 do ... b5	94
200 do ... c	30⅛	1000 do ... b10	94¼
200 West. U. Tel ... s3	52½	500 Chi. R. I. & P	111½
4 do	51	100 do ... b5	111⅛
180 do ... b15	52¾	200 do ... s3	111½
100 do	55½	900 Chic. & N. W	59
5 do	51½	1100 do ... c	59
400 At. Mail St. C	129	300 do ... c	59¼
200 do	129¼	400 do	59½
400 New-York Cen	120⅝	300 do ... b3	59¼
200 do ... b3	120⅞	200 do ... c	59⅜
100 do ... b15	120⅝	300 do ... b10	59½
200 Erie Railroad	84⅝	400 do	59⅝
400 do	84⅝	300 do	59⅝
500 do ... c	84	900 Chic. & N. W. P	81
200 do ... s3	83¾	100 do ... b10	81¼
400 do	84	200 do ... c	81
300 do ... b3	84	600 do ... b3	81
200 Tol., W. & W	54	400 do	80⅞
300 do	54¼	200 Mil. & St. P	63⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	35	100 Tol., W. & W	53⅝
20,000 do ... s3	35	100 do	53½
100 do ... b15	35¼	100 Mich. Cen. R	116⅝
100 Canton Co	56⅝	100 do ... b10	116⅝
200 do	56⅝	500 M. S. & N. I	93¾
100 do ... b5	56⅝	100 do ... s5	93¾
100 do ... s3	56⅝	100 do ... c	93½
200 Rutland Mar	29¾	400 do ... s3	93½
300 do	29½	300 do ... b3	93⅝
100 Spruce Hill C	4¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	94¼
200 Cum. Coal	67¼	1000 do ... b10	94¼
100 Butler Coal	20¼	200 do ... b5	94½
100 do ... s10	20¼	800 Clev. & Tol ... x-d	121
100 Quick. Min. Co	55⅜	1800 do	121¼
100 do ... b3	55⅛	600 do ... s3	121
100 Mar. Min Co	14	500 Chi. R. I. & P	110⅞
100 do ... b3	14	100 do ... s15	110⅞
200 Mar. Pref	30½	200 do ... b5	110⅞
100 do ... b10	30⅝	500 Chic. & N. W	58⅝
500 At. M. S. Co	132	300 do ... b3	58¾
400 West. U. Tel	52⅝	600 do	58⅝
100 do ... s3	52⅝	900 do	58
300 do ... b3	52⅝	600 do ... s3	58⅜
200 N. Y. Cen	121¾	400 do	58⅜
500 do	121½	300 do	58⅜
100 do ... b15	121⅞	300 do ... b3	58½
100 do ... b3	121⅛	300 do ... c	58⅝
600 Erie R ... b3	83⅜	300 Chic. & N. W. P	80⅝
900 do	83⅜	200 do ... c	80⅞
200 do ... s10	83⅜	400 do	80⅝
1100 do ... s3	83⅜	200 do ... s3	80⅝
300 do	83⅞	200 do ... s3	80⅝
400 Reading R	117¼	100 P., F. W. & C	110⅝
300 do	117¼	100 do	110⅝
100 Mil. & St. P	63¼	100 do	110⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C	34	400 Tol., W. & W	53¾
200 Canton Co ... b30	56¾	600 Mich. S. & N. I	93
100 do ... b3	56⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts R	93⅝
100 do	56⅝	200 do ... b30	94
300 Rutland Mar	29⅞	500 do ... b3	93⅞
200 do ... b3	29¼	1500 do	93⅞
300 do	29¼	100 do ... s10	93⅞
100 Wilkesbarre Coal	73	200 do ... b5	93⅞
400 Butler Coal	20¼	400 Clev. & Tol ... x-d	120⅞
100 do	20⅜	200 do ... b15	121
500 Quicksilver	55⅜	100 do	120⅞
100 do	55⅛	200 Ch., R. I. & P	110⅝
500 do	55	100 do ... b5	110⅞
300 N. Y. Cen	122¼	300 Chic. & N. W	58⅝
100 do	122¼	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr	80½
100 do ... 2d call	122⅛	100 do ... b10	80⅜
200 At. M. S. S. Co	126	400 do	80½
800 Erie R	83⅝	500 do ... b3	80⅜
200 do ... b3	83⅞	300 do ... s3	80¼
200 do	83⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C ... x-d	110⅜
300 do ... b3	83⅜	100 do	110⅜
400 Reading R	117	100 do	110
500 do ... b3	117¼	100 Mil. & St. P	63
800 do	117¼	100 Spruce H. Coal	4¼
200 do ... b5	117¼		

MONDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,935,021
Increase in Specie	1,338,384
Increase in Deposits	1,001,123
Decrease in Legal-Tenders	3,074,083
Increase in Circulation	222,770

	Nov. 4, 1865.	Nov. 3, 1866.	Oct. 27, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,478,500	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	71,207,700	73,807,700	73,807,700
Total in C. H	$80,686,200	$83,070,200	$83,070,200
Loans	220,124,961	271,790,435	274,725,456
Specie	13,724,268	9,186,623	7,848,239
Deposits	173,538,674	224,841,695	223,840,572
Legal-Tender	47,778,719	74,990,842	78,064,925
In Sub-Tres'y	55,076,645	86,389,718	100,784,026

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$627,075	Mercantile	$482,293
Mer. Exchange	453,963	Republic	560,166
Commerce	5,608,835	St. Nicholas	757,405
Ocean	798,090	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,831,755	Continental	550,463
Central	1,633,400	Importers'	505,218
Mechanics'	544,673	Ninth	945,380
New-York	717,988	First	447,524
M. Association	307,500	Am. Exchange	987,965
Metropolitan	1,171,167	Gallatin	498,563
Commonwealth	211,927	Citizens'	131,457
Leather	172,500	Union	446,000
N. America	321,463	Chatham	130,946
Irving	197,000	Shoe & Leather	897,800
Tradesmen's	680,358	Hanover	292,943
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	269,058
Third	796,284	Mechanics & T	175,800
Butchers & D	241,412	Atlantic	98,357
Seventh Ward	175,678	Pacific	128,029
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,750
Tenth	912,500		

Total 45 National Banks	$30,304,194
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	162,013
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 3	$30,466,207
On previous report, Oct. 27	30,243,437
Increase in circulation	$222,770

The Bank return this afternoon is not quite so strong as on last Monday. The lawful Money, in reserve, is $1,735,699 less than on the previous statement; that is, $3,074,083 less in Greenbacks, and $1,338,384 more in Gold and Gold Notes. The *pro rata* of lawful Money to Circulation and Deposits is 33 ⅌ cent. as against 33½ ⅌ cent. last week. The present surplus of lawful Money over the required legal average of 25 ⅌ cent. is $20,342,000. The Loans are about three millions less than last Monday. In the Money market to-day the rates to the Brokers are the same as at the close of last week, but some of the private Banking establishments have advanced their charge to 6 ⅌ cent. on Miscellaneous collateral, owing to the somewhat enhanced borrowing on Railway and Miscellaneous Shares. This result of a prolonged *Bull* speculation is not wholly unexpected, and while Money continues to come easy, the difference between 5 and 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, is scarcely felt by the Brokers, or regarded by their customers who are speculating for a further advance on the Stock Exchange. The effect of the advance in the rate of interest was partially noticed to-day in the offers to sell some Railways for cash.

The sales of Gold were not so strong as on Saturday. The market opened firm at 148½ ⅌ cent., but soon fell off to 148½@148@147½ ⅌ cent. The supply of cash Gold for immediate delivery is easy. It was borrowed to-day without consideration for its use. The Exchange on London for the Boston steamer is 109½@109¾, and thus far not much done. The importers and other parties owing balances on the other side are not anxious to remit, nor are the leading Bankers solicitous about drawing, owing to the limited offering of Merchant and transient Bank Bills.

The Public Funds were not quite so firm as on Saturday night. The change in prices was scarcely observable, but there was less demand. The long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 advanced to 114½ ⅌ cent. The Consolidated 5-20s sold at 110½ ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway and Miscellaneous shares were somewhat unsettled on the reported advance in Money, as noticed above, and sales were made at a concession from the prices of Saturday afternoon on nearly all descriptions, except New-York Central among the Railways, and Atlantic Mail, Canton and Wilkesbarre Coal among the Miscellaneous. New-York Central, the transfers of which for the annual election in December, are to close on Saturday next, Nov. 10, advanced to 122 ⅌ cent. Atlantic Mail sold up to 131@132 ⅌ cent., but subsequently receded to 129@127½ ⅌ cent. In the Afternoon, after the adjournment of the Boards, there was a firmer tone to the market. The reports of the Money market for the day wound up easier than was apprehended in the morning. Most of the business to the Brokers was done at 5 ⅌ cent., though several prominent houses were able to get 6 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. The Gold market also recovered its firmness on the cable news of a lower figure for 5-20s in London. At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	58⅞	58
U. S. 5-20s	110⅝	110⅝	N. West Pref	80⅝	80¾
U. S. 7.30s	107⅜	107¼	Rock Island	110⅞	110⅝
N. Y. Central	120	122⅝	Fort Wayne	110⅝	110
Erie	84⅝	83⅞	Cumb'land Coal	67⅞	67½
Hudson	125½	125¾	Quicksilver	55⅞	55⅛
Reading	117⅝	117	W. U. Telegraph	52⅝	52
Mich. Southern	93¾	93	Mariposa Pref	31	30⅜
Illinois Central	126	125¾	Ohio Certificates	35¾	34¾
Pittsburgh	93⅞	93⅞	American Gold	148⅞	148⅝
Tennessee 6s	72¾	72	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Peoples'	125
Merchants'	118	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	116	Shoe and Leather	113½
Union	120	Corn Exchange	120
Butchers & Drovers	127	Continental	102½
National	108	Commonwealth	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Park	153
State of New-York	111	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Commerce	118	Central National	112
Ocean	106	First National	215
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	109¼
Chatham	140	Ninth National	120
Hanover	110	Tenth National	104
Irving	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	93¾	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	93
N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	119¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	71¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	119¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	90	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	104¼
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880.	92¾	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97⅝
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888.	90	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	86¾
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	96	Miss. & Mo. l. g. 1st M	85
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	102½	Ohio & Alton. S. F	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85.	104	Chi. & Al. 1st M	100¾
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	99	Chi. & Al. income	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	92	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72¾
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	91½
Pac.R. 7's guar'd by Mo.	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Ohic. & Mil. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Joliet & Chic. 1st m	100
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	McGregor West. 1st M.	68
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93¾
Han. & St.Jo. L.G	97	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	102

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the fourth week of October was:

1866	$38,408 76
1865	32,516 70
Increase	$5,892 06

For month of October:

1866	$126,997 70
1865	113,992 10
Increase	$13,005 60

From Jan. 1 to date:

1866	$1,049,183 55
1865	895,964 96
Increase	$153,218 59

It is announced in our advertising columns that an Association entitled the "United States Lloyds" has been formed, for the purpose of taking marine insurance, by means of individual underwriting. The names of the subscribers are well known, and are considered a guarantee of the strength and success of the enterprise. The office of the Association is at No. 37 William-street, and its business will be managed by ROBINSON & COX, for many years officers of the Great Western Insurance Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 5.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13,270 bbls. Flour, 1,250 bbls. and 1,635 bags Corn Meal, 61,345 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 3,257 bushels Rye, 140,019 bushels Barley, 3,400 bushels Malt, 17,610 bushels Oats, 150 bbls. Pork, 161 packages Cut Meats, 93 packages Lard, 81 packages Beef, and 860 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in less request at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been very moderately inquired for. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate; prices have favored sellers, in view of the later and more favorable advices from Liverpool. Some of the principal holders have evinced decidedly more firmness, and a reluctance to sell at the ruling figures. Middling grades ranged from 38½c.@41½c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,700 bales, against receipts of 1,708 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	16,519
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	6,795
Receipts in October, 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	111,728
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	475,637
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,650
Exports in October, 1866	18,050
Exports since Sept. 1	37,871
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	396,177
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	161,000

COAL—Has been in more request at full and buoyant prices. The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Saturday, reports: The quantity sent by railroad this week is 70,240 04; by canal, 52,115 03; for the week, 102,355 07 tons, against 110,902 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1865 Week.	1865 Total.	1866 Week.	1866 Total.	In. & D.
P. & R. R. R	75,852	[illegible]	78,240	3,171,737	658,938
Schuylkill Canal	35,050	830,971	31,115	1,134,488	303,562
L. Valley R. R	37,256	1,240,395	35,078	1,567,621	327,226
Lehigh Canal	30,587	729,657	31,192	908,161	178,504
Scranton South	20,265	552,164	23,505	884,929	332,765
Scranton North	10,868	179,496	9,390	352,890	173,394
Penn. C. Co.					
By Railroad	14,453	409,723	17,962	371,471	d38,252
By Canal	2,333	33,095	949	22,414	d10,681
Delaware & Hud.	26,635	577,387	28,148	1,129,344	551,957
Wyoming South	......	239,041	......	395,178	156,137
Wyoming North	......	......	......	87,721	87,721
Shamokin	17,777	376,050	11,438	467,381	91,331
Treverton	468	18,901	495	44,830	25,929
Short Mount	3,996	56,241	3,027	83,059	26,818
Franklin County	......	38,625	......	32,747	d5,878
Broad Top	......	236,208	......	213,319	d23,889
Grand Total	275,338	8,030,503	270,239	10,867,285	

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; Great Falls S, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Forrestdale, 32c.; Slatersville, 19c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Freeman, 17c.; Empire, 13c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' IXL, 1½-inch tape, 48c.@75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; do. No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, $20; Enameled, French Enameled, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; Blackstone River, $32c.; Pittsfield, 14½c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 30c.; do. C, 22½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been only moderately inquired for to-day, at about former prices, though some of the principal holders of the desirable lots have been asking rather higher prices. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$11 50; very poor to fair Extra State at $10@$11 50; fair to strictly choice do. do., at $11 60@$13 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 10@$13 30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@$11 50
Extra State	10 00	@13 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 10	@13 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 40	@15 00
Extra Genesee	13 30	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 50	@18 50

Southern Flour is somewhat brisker; sales since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $12 65@$14 75 for poor to good, and $14 80@$18 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive; 150 bbls. Extra sold at $14 75@$16 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is more abundant and heavy, including Superfine at $7@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Corn Meal has been in demand at $5 90@$6 10 for Western, $6 15@$6 25 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 425 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, on an improved demand, mainly from millers. Sales, since our last, 75,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; very poor to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 50; and Amber State at $3 20@$3 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more actively sought after by speculative buyers at an advance of full 5c. ⅌ bushel, but it closes tame, with a reaction in prices of about 3c. ⅌ bushel in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 185,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 26 for inferior; $1 26@$1 31, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 27½@$1 28 and dull; $1 30@$1 31 for Yellow Western, and $1 33 for White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been more freely purchased at rather buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels at $1 30 for old Western, $1 45 for State, and $1 42@$1 43½ for Canada, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in liberal supply and less active demand at declining prices. Sales since our last, 43,500 bushels at $1 30@1 31 for Canada West, free, and (reported) $1 16 for do., inland; $1 30 for fair, and $1 15@$1 18 for two-rowed State, ⅌ bushel. Oats have attracted more attention, partly from speculative buyers, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. We quote Chicago at 69c.@73c., Milwaukee at 70c.@73c., State at 71c.@74c., ⅌ bushel. Sales 87,000 bushels. Barley Malt has been inactive at $1 40@1 45 ⅌ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of October in the years indicated:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Canal opened	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	920,100	650,760	213,700
Wheat, bushels	13,026,800	6,707,800	3,893,900
Corn	8,930,700	14,397,200	22,135,000
Barley	1,837,190	2,864,900	3,210,800
Oats	8,772,900	8,071,400	7,786,400
Rye, bushels	503,200	641,800	857,500

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 30 @$1 60 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request and steady, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are held firmly, with a fair demand.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 61c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 20 @$1 25 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 83c.@85c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $5 75@$13 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45 @$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 74c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair request at 22c.@23c. for Crude; 36c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork fell again to-day, $1 25@ $1 50 ⅌ bbl.; making the total decline since Wednesday last full $6 75@$7 ⅌ bbl., resulting from the complete break down in the recent speculative movement, and the persistent efforts of speculative holders to realize. Few buyers are disposed to purchase for investment, and the regular trade demand is quite moderate. At the reduced figures to-day there were apparently far more orders to sell than to buy in the hands of the brokers, who were acting as if their orders were peremptory. Many of the more daring operators were deterred from investing by the recollection of the rapid downfall course of the market for some days past, and the apprehension that "the bottom has not yet been touched." The *bears* were using such supplies as they could control to further seriously depress prices, and in the absence of anything like an active inquiry, were meeting with decided success in their schemes against the market. The available supply was represented by this interest as being large for the season, especially in view of the abundance and comparatively low price of hogs, and the vigor with which packing was being entered upon at all the principal packing centres. The *bulls* were seemingly offering very little resistance to the efforts of the hostile element in the market. The regular trade in the article is now as much at the mercy of the *bears* as, eight or ten days since, it was subject to the arbitrary control of the *bulls*. It was positively asserted, indeed, that some of the *bulls* had changed sides, and were now *bearing* the market, with the view of buying in at low figures for another upward turn, hoping thus to recover part of their recent heavy losses. Sales since our last, 9,300 bbls., in lots, at $29@$30, cash, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $29 25 cash; $28 for old Mess, and $26 50@$27 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including all November sellers' option, on private terms; last half of November, buyers' option, at $29 ⅌ bbl. At the close the market was decidedly heavy and irregular. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 135 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and depressed at 14¾c.@15c. for Cumberland Cut; 15¾c.@15¾c. for short rib, and 16c.@16¼c. for short clear, ⅌ lb. Sales 150 boxes. Lard has been in fair demand and firm; sales since our last, 460 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 13½c.@15½c., with small lots at 15½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $12 @$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady; Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at $39@$43 50 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue abundant and in moderate demand at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Butter rules quiet at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been held firmly, but have been less active. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@12¾c., and 218 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 13¾c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 128,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, on private terms. For London, 7,000 bushels Oats, at 4½d. ⅌ bushel.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S MASQUERADE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hogan, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface and Mrs. Leffingwell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY, and PERDITA; Or, THE ROYAL MILKMAID. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KING LEAR. Mr. Charles Dillon as King Lear.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, and ORLANDO VENDOME, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO and THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LE TOREADOR and LE CHALET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELISIR D'AMORE. The following artists will appear: Signorina Antoinetta Ronconi, Signor Baragli, Signor Antonucci, Giorgio Ronconi. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, BATEMAN'S CONCERTS. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph are to Nov. 5. It is reported that the Queen of Spain has offered the Pope a residence at Granada, and that Spanish vessels of war are to be placed at his disposal in case of emergency. War has been renewed in Bokhara, and the Russians have captured the City of Urturbe. France has declared war against Corea. A dispatch from Constantinople states that the United States Squadron was expected in Turkish waters.

A dispatch from London, yesterday, by the Atlantic Cable, gives intelligence from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 10. The allied fleet on the 22d of September engaged the fort at Curuguaty, Paraguay, and the storming column, amid a shower of musketry and grape, succeeded in carrying the first line of works. They were, however, compelled to desist from the attempt to carry the second line, and retired with a loss of nearly five thousand men. Several gunboats were disabled in the attack on the fort. FLORES had gone back to Montevideo with the remainder of his army, and operations were suspended for the time being.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Commissioners appointed to recommend to the Vermont Legislature the contributions which that State should make to the national gallery of statuary at Washington, have decided upon statues of ETHAN ALLEN and Senator JACOB COLLAMER, each to be 7½ feet in height. The work will probably be done by the sculptors POWERS and MEAD, each furnishing one statue.

Gov. WARD has complied with the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature, by providing certificates, to be issued to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor who served from New-Jersey during the rebellion. The certificate was executed by the American Bank Note Company, from original designs by DARLEY, and is in the very best style of steel engraving.

Work on the Lawrence Railroad, which is intended to make a continuous line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, *via* the New Castle and Beaver Valley Road, is progressing rapidly. There is now only about six miles of the gap between these two points to fill up, and of this distance a considerable portion is graded, and it is within reasonable expectation to complete it entire by the first of January next.

A young Japanese officer, named KITO, has arrived at Monson, Mass., and will be instructed in the English language by Rev. CHARLES HAMMOND, Principal of the Academy. He has been in the Japanese military service, and served a gun against the English in the battle in the harbor of Kagosima, in 1864.

The Wine Growers' State Convention of California has adopted memorials to Congress and to the Pacific Congressional delegation, asking a reduction of the tax on manufactured grape brandy to the rate in force last year, and that the import tax on foreign wines costing fifty cents, or less, per gallion be raised to a specific duty of fifty cents per gallon.

Government received $7,115,442 from Internal Revenue last week, making the total income from this source since July 1, 1866, $129,090,852; or equal to an average of more than seven millions a week, which would give a yearly aggregate of over three hundred and sixty-five millions.

The resting places of the Union soldiers, who died during the rebellion, are to be marked hereafter with cast iron head blocks instead of the wooden ones, as at present in the various national cemeteries. The name, number, &c., of each soldier are to be cast in raised letters.

The Trustees of the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., have chosen Mr. PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, Professor of Natural History in Williams College, and State Senator from Northern Berkshire for the last two years, to succeed Mr. FRENCH as its President.

The managers of the Fall River mills have agreed to adopt the ten-hour system on the 1st of January, or before, if the mills at Lowell and Lawrence will unite in the arrangement. The operatives, however, decline to resume work till the new system goes into effect.

A letter has been received by the Mexican Minister at Washington conveying important information that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN abdicated and left the City of Mexico on or about the 23d ult.

At Youngstown, Penn., at the late term Mahoning County Courts, RICHARD BRIGHTWELL, a mulatto, brought suit against the Trustees of Green Township, for refusing his vote, and got a judgment for $300, the Jury being composed of men of both political parties.

The case of Capt. GRANT, charged with burning the ship under his command on her voyage from Boston to China, was yesterday passed to the Jury, who brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Union Pacific Railroad is graded 60 miles beyond Fort Riley, and the company has iron for 120 miles of the road. The extension of 250 miles west of Fort Riley, it is said, will be completed in a year.

The Salisbury (N. C.) Prison property was sold by the United States Government, on the 1st inst., to Mr. H. H. HELPER, for the sum of $1,600.

The wife of Gen. WOOL is recovering from her late illness, and her return to health is confidently looked for.

Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, 29th of November, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, has appointed Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day.

Thn receipts of the Southern Hotel bar, St. Louis, for the six months ending Oct. 1, was $70,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I, the Jumell Will case was called up yesterday, and a motion was made by ex-Judge PIERREPONT, one of the counsel for the plaintiffs, to have the trial set down peremptorily for Wednesday of this week. On the other side it was objected that ex-Surrogate BRADFORD, who is one of the leading counsellors engaged for the defence, could not be in attendance as soon as Wednesday, owing to his absence from the city on important business. The Court thought it would take a day or two at least to secure a jury in this important case and that it would therefore be proper to have it placed as the first cause in that branch of the Court, for the next day after the election. The array of counsel in this case is very imposing—comprising some of the most experienced lawyers in the city.

The case of Rev. GEORGE F. WILLIAMS, of Virginia, who is charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. CLARA J. MOORE in a Fifth-avenue stage, on Friday last, was brought before Justice DODGE yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination. Several witnesses were examined, one of whom, Miss VICTORIA IRVINE, testified to having witnessed the theft, and afterward informed her aunt, a Mrs. KENDALL, who was with her; and that that lady, with the assistance of a gentleman passenger, succeeded in holding the accused until he was arrested by Roundsman DELEMATER, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. The further examination was postponed until Saturday afternoon next.

The Civil Courts all held brief sessions yesterday, but very little business was transacted. In the Superior Court, Part I, a cause was tried before Justice BARBOUR. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, held by Justice SUTHERLAND, the Calendar of preferred causes was called as far as No. 40, but none of them being ready for argument the Court adjourned. In the TIMES of yesterday we published the first 100 causes of this Calendar.

The November term of the Court of General Session was commenced yesterday. The Grand Jury was empanneled, with WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., Foreman, and the Court adjourned till Thursday.

Gold opened weaker yesterday than on Saturday, but recovered the quotation in the afternoon. Money was partially dearer on call, to the Brokers, which change was felt on Stocks in the forenoon; the subsequent turn, however, being in the direction of a firm market again.

Prices of Wheat, Corn and Oats advanced yesterday on a more active market. Pork again declined $1 25@$1 50 per bbl., under a pressure to realize, closing quite heavily. There was rather more firmness in Cotton, with a moderate trade reported. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The receipts of live stock for butchers during the past week have been exceedingly heavy, and trade uniformly dull. Transactions at Hudson City cattle-yards and at Communipaw the latter part of last week were sluggish, and prices more in favor of purchasers than of sellers. The quality of a large proportion of the animals offered for sale is quite inferior, which is one of the chief reasons of the dullness of trade. The truth is, our country has been literally divested of most of the best fat cattle, and they have been consumed; and now our markets, if supplind at all, must take up with such as the country affords. Yesterday was the great market day at the National Drove Yards, One Hundredth-street, where there were less than 3,000 beeves. A small proportion of the weekly supply consisted of first quality of Western steers, which sold readily; but the great bulk of most droves being of a rough second, third and fourth quality of beef, sales were slow and prices by no means firm. The arrivals of sheep and lambs were heavy; most of the animals will make interior mutton; sales are slow, and prices low and tending downward. There was more activity in the same markets yesterday. Prices for live hogs have improved a trifle since Saturday. The receipts for the week are heavy; but the demand will probably find a place for all that may arrive.

Shall the Vanquished Dictate Terms?

Governor JENKINS, of Georgia, shares the confused notions of many of the Southern politicians with reference to the relative positions of the two sections at the close of the war. In his message to the State Legislature, now in session, he says:

"At the termination of hostilities, it was right and proper that the previously resisting States should, in the most unequivocal and formal manner, abandon such resistance—should rescind all they had done in antagonism to, and do whatever was necessary and proper to place themselves in constitutional relation with, that Government. All this, we believe, Georgia has done. Beyond this, in acting upon any proposed change in the fundamental law, even in this critical juncture, my advice is, that her legislators act with the same intelligent judgment and the same unflinching firmness, that they would have exercised in the past, or would exercise in the future, when in full connection and unambiguous position. Any other rule of action may involve sacrifices of interest and of principle which magnanimity would not exact, and self-respect could not make."

In other words, when the rebel States were unable longer to continue in rebellion—when the North succeeded in establishing the authority of the Union over the section which had rebelled against it—"it was right and proper" that the rebels should themselves decide what "was necessary and proper to place themselves in constitutional relation with" the Federal Government. This is Gov. JENKINS' doctrine plainly expounded. And inasmuch as Georgia, in common with other "previously resisting States," of necessity "abandoned such resistance," it is to be the judge of the measures "necessary and proper" to restore it to the full privileges of the Union. More than it has done, the Governor would not have Georgia do. He is satisfied, his State is satisfied, and there should be an end to the business. For the rest he contends that the State, for which he speaks, "even in this critical juncture," is entitled to act as it would have acted in the past, "when in full connection and unambiguous position."

With harmless delusions we never quarrel. Provided they imply no grave error and entail no very serious mischief, we are content that those who cherish them should do so until doomsday. But the delusion which Gov. JENKINS thus gives utterance to is not embraced in this category. It is one of a series of misconceptions under which the South appears to labor, and which only plain-speaking can dispel.

In a certain sense, the duty of the rebel States, "at the termination of hostilities," was to do "whatever was necessary and proper" in the premises. But the true sense of the expression is not that maintained by Gov. JENKINS. He would have the South determine the question for itself; whereas the North insists that by virtue of its position as the victor in the war, it has a right to decide what conditions are "necessary and proper" to perfect pacification. It is not a case of negotiation—one party trying how much it can get, the other how much it can withhold. It is a case of victory on one side and defeat on the other. And the South, being the defeated party, has really no alternative but submission. Its declaration that it has satisfied itself in respect of what is "necessary and proper" amounts to nothing. The question is, Is the National Government satisfied with what the South has done? And the answer is adverse to the pretensions of Gov. JENKINS.

Nothing is more certain than that during a period immediately after the collapse of the rebellion, the prominent people of the South anticipated the exaction of very rigid conditions. Not less certain is it that at that time they were prepared to concede anything for the sake of peace. We have the assurance of well-known Southern politicians that a demand for negro suffrage would then have been acquiesced in readily. But the national Government has been magnanimous. It inflicted none of the formidable penalties which the South apprehended. The President cultivated a spirit of conciliation; and Congress—with whom rests the final action in the work of restoration—proposes certain conditions, being those which in its judgment are essential in the altered circumstances of the country. Of these conditions Congress is the sole judge, and its decision is ratified by the people.

The position cannot be agreeable to the temper of a section proverbially proud. But there is no escape from it. The authority of the National Government, however, is supreme, and the South having voluntarily surrendered all participation in its conduct, will not be permitted to dictate the terms on which it shall regain its portion of the national heritage. That right the States which preserved the Union, and now keep watch over its interests, reserve to themselves.

The Vote in the City.

The vote in the City to-day will be cast without much reference to broad national issues. The opponents of the Police Commission; the advocates of unrestricted liquor-dealing; those who would revive the old Fire Department and abolish the new; the Anti-Sabbatarians; and the bulk of those who claim the privilege of instant naturalization on landing here—will do as they have generally done—press forward and record as many votes as they can for the Democratic candidates. Mr. HOFFMAN will get the hearty support of all classes we have named, in addition to that of very many respectable citizens. On the other side, a great majority of the steady advocates of municipal reform, who believe that our Police system works well and advantageously for all classes; who do *not* believe in the revival of the old Fire Department, or the old Police Department, or the old City Inspectors' Department, but who do believe in the Health Commission and a stringent Excise Law—will record a steady, solid vote for Gov. FENTON, and, generally, for the Republican Party ticket. The vote of the City promises to be large—unusually large; and no one is foolish enough to suppose that the majority for the Democratic candidates will be easily overcome in the Western districts of the State. That it *will be* overcome we have repeatedly expressed our belief. The people in the interior part of the State are as keenly alive to the national interests involved in the contest, as is the active majority in the City to their vested interest in municipal misrule. The former have the better cause, and deserve to win.

Missouri and Maryland.

A short time ago there appeared to be far greater danger of disturbance on election day in Missouri than in Maryland. The complaint in both of these lately Slave States was essentially the same,—that the system of registration and test-oaths excluded from the privilege of voting thousands of citizens who were constitutionally and legally qualified to exercise the franchise, and that this system confined and continued all political power in the hands of a minority of citizens. The political excitement in Missouri was for a time very intense, and the danger of a collision appeared in the appeals that were made to the people, by the leaders on both sides, to organize and arm themselves in preparation for election day. But a change has lately taken place in the appearance of things, and it seems to be conceded that the Republicans have won a triumph in advance of the election. The Democrats have given up the attempt to invalidate the disfranchising provision in the Drake Constitution, and by doing so they have virtually resigned the field to their adversaries. It happens that the Governor of Missouri, unlike the Governor of Maryland, is a Radical Republican, and the existing Constitution of the State is clearly on his side, in the quarrel with the Democrats. He has, therefore, not only law, but the State militia and the power of the General Government at his back, and a Democratic contest under such circumstances was hopeless. The peace of Missouri, lately threatened, will therefore be preserved, and the Republicans will be successful.

THE GRAVES OF OUR SOLDIERS.—The War Department has very properly ordered that the head-boards which mark the last resting-places, as far as these are known, of our brave defenders who fell in battle or died during the war, shall be exchanged for simple monuments of a more enduring character. The material which the Department has been advised to select for this purpose is cast-iron. And the number of graves to be consecrated anew is computed to be two hundred and fifty thousand. It is a duty which it is well not to forget *now*. The pressure of current political events and party controversies is too apt to blunt the sensibilities and deaden the memory in matters appertaining to the great struggle in which our heroes died. And this influence has been strikingly visible since many of the survivors have become candidates for political position or civil appointments. We have too often had occasion to condemn the fearful bitterness with which extreme partisans have assailed the reputation of brave and distinguished officers who had returned to their old party connections after the close of the war. All such violence in party discussions is unfavorable to the retention of a keen and enduring remembrance of the sacrifices either of the brave men who died in the field, or of the equally brave men who have survived the conflict.

The Election—The Duties of the Day—Things to be Remembered.

If it be a citizen's first duty to *vote* to-day, his next duty is to refrain from interfering with the right of any other properly-qualified person to vote. It is an old axiom that a man perils his own rights whenever he trenches upon the rights of others. The fact that your side may be the strongest and that you may have the *power* of doing wrong, as well as what appears a good excuse for it, makes no difference. It is still equally wicked and dangerous.

Another important duty of every good citizen, at election time, is to keep as *cool* as possible. We know what an exceedingly difficult thing this is. But the grandeur of the virtue rises in proportion to the difficulty of its practice. Some people seem to think it a moral duty to work themselves into a tremendous excitement at each election. It may be a Republican who from long contemplation of the unutterable knavery of the Democratic Party, has come to the conclusion that the cohesion of the world depends upon its defeat; or it may be a Democrat who is so carried away with the thought of Republican wickedness that he cannot entertain the idea of living after its triumph; and hence the intensity of feeling on both sides reaches a point that threatens universal existence. It is a fact, after all, that there is more danger to us all from the continued prevalence of hot and violent passions in our political campaigns than there could be from the temporary triumph of any existing party.

There are many minor duties and virtues related to the foregoing which ought to be put in general practice to-day. No one, for instance, should be guilty of uttering falsehoods or slanders about a political opponent. No one should use base and unworthy arguments to forward his own ends. No man should offer any ignoble inducement to another to procure his vote. And every one should in all respects act as a Christian, a gentleman and a scholar throughout the entire day, so that when the day is over, he shall neither have anything to be ashamed of, nor suffer from an accusing conscience. If any one thinks we have put the standard of virtue too high for such an occasion, let him remember that his chances of salvation will not be lessened by struggling to reach it.

The Mississippi Levees.

The refusal of Congress to undertake the thorough repair of the Mississippi levees, destroyed by floods and war, entailed upon the States themselves the necessity of doing all that is possible to meet the emergency. Statements prepared during the last session in behalf of Louisiana and Mississippi affirmed the inability of either to perform the work with the completeness that is desirable or with the promptness that is needed to avert yet wider losses and suffering. The Senate accepted the recommendations of one of its Committees, and sanctioned an outlay, to be undertaken under the direction of Federal officials; but the House refused its concurrence, perhaps rather on political than other grounds. A wise and beneficent measure of relief was thus frustrated, and the States concerned were left to their own resources.

Louisiana alone appears willing to attempt an organized effort upon the subject. The Board of Levee Commissioners of that State, finding themselves without means or credit, recently requested Gov. WELLS to convene the Legislature, "that they may take immediate measures to relieve the State from the present condition of its finances and the danger that awaits us unless the levees can be rebuilt." The Governor, in reply, reminded the Board that he last year took the responsibility of letting out contracts for the building of the most important levees. The Legislature, however, while approving the contracts and authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 for levee purposes, rendered the whole nugatory by insisting upon the impossible condition that the bonds should not be sold under par. The work of the contractors soon came to an end for want of means, and the lands that should have been protected were exposed to another overflow. Partly because of an unwillingness to adopt a permanent levee system, partly because the moneys already paid out by the Board are held by the people to have been ineffectually expended,—the Governor deemed the suggestion of the Board as to the reassembling of the Legislature of no avail.

Further correspondence between the Board and Gov. WELLS, elicited from the latter a suggestion that, if possible, the required money be borrowed by the Board, "trusting to the Legislature to ratify their acts and provide the means of payment." The Governor dwells on the importance of closing certain breaks which he indicates. "They should be closed at all hazards" in time to resist the next high water. "If we can pass the crisis of the next rise," he adds, "I feel confident the United States Government will come to our relief, and build our levees in time to protect us against future inundations."

We trust that the Governor's confidence in Congress will not be belied by events. That the help prayed for may be advantageously granted, in pursuance of a liberal and judicious policy of internal improvement, is in our opinion certain. And nothing is more likely to predispose Congress in favor of a well-considered scheme than the evidence of a disposition on the part of the planters and the local authorities to exert themselves to the extent of their ability. Their available means are doubtless unequal to the emergency. But the mere effort to accomplish something reveals a spirit of self-help which will not be overlooked by Congress or the country. What is being done in this direction in Louisiana may be gathered from the words of the New-Orleans *Times*:

"Propositions are invited for performing the work, which will be paid for in certificates of indebtedness, signed by the President of the Levee Board and State Auditor, after said work shall have been approved by the State Engineers. No doubt is entertained that the Legislature will cheerfully liquidate claims against the State originating in this manner; and, in fact, so great is the confidence felt in the willingness of the General Assembly to preserve our planters from the horrors of another inundation, that nearly 1,000,000 cubic yards have already been let out upon these conditions in the parishes of Carroll and Madison. Although the rate is high—55 cents per cubic yard—it is probably as low as any one could be expected to undertake the work with the circumstances and risks set forth. The contracts already made will provide for the closing of important crevasses above Red River, in Louisiana, and we hope soon to hear of repairs for all the weak points indicated in Major GREENE's survey having been contracted for."

The condition of Mississippi may not admit of action to the same extent. The process of devastation has been more extended and disastrous, the ruin of the planters is more complete, and the impaired credit of the State renders the negotiation of certificates of indebtedness, or bonds, less feasible. Still, bad as matters are, something must be possible. If little can be done, at least more should be attempted. Fruitless efforts will make a better record than a passive endurance of calamity, and a spiritless dependence upon the bounty of Congress.

An Injunction on Street Ballads.

No one who has not wandered around the streets of a great city can have any idea of the immensity of the business which is transacted in it. Yet that immensity is shown sometimes more plainly in the smaller business affairs than in the greater ones. Their infinite variety and quantity, if the details could be brought together, would show very strangely, sometimes, how much a great city does.

Take, for instance, the various traffics which are carried on in the streets, and at the stands on the sidewalks. How much ice-cream is handed out in penny glasses to the boys in the streets in the course of a Summer? If it was all brought together it would form quite a respectable hill, and the lemonade would form a sizeable brook to run down it. The piles of apples and other fruits that are sold from the stands, the heaps of newspapers which every morning appear and disappear on the corners of the streets, the razor-strops, the rat-traps, the baked apples, the hot corn and the waffles, if one could only by some means arrive with accuracy at the quantity, would amaze one, almost as one is amazed at the distances of astronomy and the periods of geology.

We were led into this thought by noticing a lawsuit, of which the details will be found in another column. Our readers have all often noticed the ballads which are sold in the streets, long rows of which hang from every railing almost in the lower part of the City during the business hours of the day.

The variety of them is very great, and if one were to study them he would find that they produce not only the feelings and sentiments which touch the popular heart at all times, but that they represent also a picture of daily life, and that everything which by turns interests the public finds an expression in these fluttering leaves along the sidewalks. Some years ago their importance was thought enough to warrant the making a full collection of them for the British Museum, and we presume they are not overlooked by our own collectors of curiosities. In after years a collection of them can hardly fail to be of great interest and even value. We never saw anybody buy one, we hardly ever saw any one stop to cast a glance at one, and yet they must be sold in great numbers, for we see them continually renewed and fresh in appearance, notwithstanding that they flutter in every wind and meet all the dust and mud of the street. This suit is also proof on that point, if any were wanting. It appears that ROOT & CADY, the music publishers in Chicago, found that among these inhabitants of the railings were several songs for which they had copyrights, upon which these little publications had infringed. Not disdaining to "break a butterfly on a wheel," the original proprietors applied to the Circuit Court of the United States and obtained an injunction against the small pirate, and demanded from him a statement of the number of copies he had published. His answer showed that he had published and sold about *twenty-five thousand* of the seven songs in question, selling them at the rate of $2 50 a thousand. It made no great sum of money, of course, and the plaintiffs would not have found it very profitable litigation if they had taken, as they were entitled to do, the profits of the sale. They contented themselves, therefore, with stopping their further issue, by a surrender to them of the stereotype-plates from which they had been printed. Undoubtedly by keeping so large a number of these cheap editions of their songs off the market, they will sufficiently increase the sale of their own as to make the suit advantageous for themselves.

WHAT WE DO NOT VOTE FOR.—No one need fear in voting the Republican ticket to-day, that he is voting for the predominence of such ideas, in national matters, as have been put forward recently by Gen. BUTLER and others of his kidney. These men, in their malignant utterances, do not represent the sentiment or the purposes of the Republican Party. Their right to speak for it is derived solely from themselves, and in doing so they pay no more regard to the platforms of the party then if they had no existence. But for such men undertaking to speak for the Republican Party, now and heretofore, it would have carried the State of New-York by a majority of a *hundred thousand*, instead of a few thousand votes. Nay, a hundred thousand majority does not begin to express the legitimate Republican strength. Nine-tenths of all the people in this State adhere to the principles and policies announced in the Baltimore Republican platform as against those announced in the Chicago Democratic platform; and this is the true measure of the political power that ought to be brought in favor of Republicanism as against Democracy in the present campaign. It is to the violent expressions of the ultraists that we owe it that the triumph of the Republican Party has ever been imperiled in this most important of all the State elections. Its success will be in spite of their agency and efforts.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The announcement that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has left the City of Mexico, and delegated his powers verbally to Marshal BAZAINE, will surprise no one, although many may be inclined to doubt its authenticity.

However this may be, there is strong probability that some such method of escape by the ill-fated gentleman who has been so mortified and deceived may be adopted, if it has not already been so. There were difficulties of no ordinary nature in his path. He would probably shrink from the ignoble course of a resignation and a formal departure as a disappointed and perplexed man. Still less could he precipitately fly from his temporary throne, incurring ridicule instead of sympathy. To leave, delegating his authority to another, and to conduct from a distance whatever negotiations may be necessary for a complete abdication, constitutes a middle course which would suit other parties as well as himself. The whole business has been an unfortunate one for him, and as it is generally understood that he was led into it, we on this side the Rio Grande will have little to say in the way of blame.

THE LIQUOR SHOPS.—We hope the Police will see to the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor during voting hours to-day. Without this law we could not have a peaceable election in New York. Even without the stimulus of liquor, there is excitement enough to peril the public peace; but if the fiery fluid were allowed to flow unrestrainedly from the ten thousand grog-shops of the city, the fiery passions it would enkindle would soon be altogether beyond restraint. It is eminently necessary that the prohibition of its sale should be so rigid that neither party can in any case make any use of it. And for this we look to the Police.

VOTE EARLY.—The first duty of every citizen to-day is to vote. No man has a moral right to neglect this duty, for he owes it no less to his fellow-citizens than to himself. The questions at issue are important in the highest degree to every man, woman and child. Are we to have good City and State Government or bad? Are we to see an end of corruption or not? Are the people to have a voice in the conduct of their own affairs or be handed over to the tender mercies of unscrupulous politicians who have already sorely oppressed us with taxation, and will make its burden heavier than ever?

CHALLENGING VOTES.—It is important that none but legal votes should be allowed to count in the election to-day. It is equally important, however, under our Republican system, that *all who are qualified to vote* should, if possible, have the opportunity of voting. Any special orders for the conduct of the election at variance with these principles simply assume the character of lawless interference. No party can be permanently a gainer by such interference. And indiscreet officials may do more mischief in a day, than can be undone in years.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—As usual on the eve of the contest we have a great variety of notices, cards, &c., setting forth the character and claims of candidates for various offices. Readers should study these advertisements carefully, as they are the "last words" of friends and foes. There are some very curious papers among them concerning candidates for Congress, which are well worth especial attention. Read deliberately, and vote early.

THE VOTE FOR A STATE CONVENTION.—Let no New-Yorker, in City or county, fail to cast his ballot in favor of a Convention to amend the State Constitution. Such a Convention is sorely needed, for there are many evils now affecting the people which a Convention can suggest remedies for. Let every one resolve to do his share in the first work of reform.

THE IRISH VOTE AND THE DEMOCRATS.—Will any Irish-American as he goes to the polls ask himself why he has so persistently voted the Democratic ticket at former elections, and *why he is going to do the same to-day?* Can he point out a single instance in which the Democratic Party has helped him in any way?

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.—There never was a day when the ballots of honest men were more needed, and when a more solemn responsibility rested upon every individual.

Negro Labor in the South.

We are informed by an observer who has had extensive opportunities for surveying the condition and prosperity of negro labor in the Southern States, that it would be a very liberal estimate to say that the blacks performed *one half* as much labor as they formerly did when in slavery. Their former habits (enforced habits, it is true,) of steady and continuous work, have, to a large extent, given place to indolence, and employers find it difficult to rely upon them in those planting operations where formerly their industry was so effective. In some places the condition of things is exceedingly bad, and planters feel utterly discouraged. The question of compensating the blacks has been one of the hardest of settlement. Owing to the want of money last Spring, a great proportion of the planters agreed to give the negroes a share in the crop; but this mode is found to have led to endless confusion and trouble, beside producing discontent on all hands; and the plan will be generally abolished hereafter, and that of weekly or monthly wages in actual money substituted. There are very many grave and threatening difficulties connected with this negro question in the South, and those who think they can all be solved by simply giving the black population the privilege of voting, will yet find themselves greatly mistaken.

Illness of Simeon Draper.

A report was current in the City yesterday of the death of SIMEON DRAPER. We learn, from reliable authority, that this was, at least, premature. Mr. DRAPER is seriously ill, as he has been for several weeks, and his condition is very critical; but he was still living at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He is at his country residence at Whitestone, L. I.

Mr. DRAPER was taken ill some six weeks ago with what seemed to be an intermittent fever, accompanied, however, by symptoms of some more serious ailment which occasioned intense headache, with occasional disturbance of the operations of the brain. A week ago he seemed to be improving, and hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery; but on Saturday last he had a relapse, which culminated on Sunday evening in a stroke of paralysis, followed by complete unconsciousness, which continued up to the latest advices—five o'clock last evening, when he was still alive. His condition, however, was so critical that no strong hopes can be entertained of his recovery.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK's supplemental "season" of two nights at this establishment commenced last evening, and will end to-night. The opera was "Faust," about which we need not speak at length. In all essential respects, the cast was the same as heretofore. Miss KELLOGG was the *Marguerite*, Signor MAZZOLENI the *Faust*, Signor BELLINI the *Valentine*, and Signor ANTONUCCI the *Mephistopheles*. Of these artists we have repeatedly spoken. They were excellent in their several *rôles*. The particular interest of the occasion was the *début* of Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR in the part of *Siebel*. The lady is already slightly known to the public. She is young, interesting, and gifted with a remarkably fine mezzo-soprano voice, which she uses with judgment and effect. The flower song of the third act has never been heard to such advantage. It was rendered with artistic skill, and with a fullness and richness of voice which can only be found in youth. There can be no uncertainty about Mlle. BONHEUR's future. With study and practice and the opportunity of good parts wherein her ability may be shown she will speedily attain a leading position as an opera singer. Her success last evening was complete. The *encore* of the piece we have named was thoroughly well deserved.

To-night "L'Elisir d'Amore" will be given for the *début* of Mlle. RONCONI. The great buffo, Signor RONCONI, will appear as *Doctor Dulcamara*, one of his greatest *rôles*. The house was crowded last night; it will be more than crowded to-night.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

England's Naval Power—The New Artillery and Iron-Clads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The power of naval attack and defence is destined, even more than heretofore, to depend on the resources of the engineer in producing guns, iron-clads, and, no doubt, methods of submarine attack also.

When the important part that was played by mechanism in our naval operations during the late war is borne in mind, this statement will scarcely be questioned.

This view is still further corroborated by the importance which the London *Times* attaches to the results of recent trials at Shoeburyness, with a comparatively new species of projectile; although, as we will presently show, it failed to appreciate the lessons taught by these trials.

In a late issue, the *Times* asserts "that the strongest iron-clad afloat might be sent to the bottom as easily as a wooden frigate is now; a fact about which it is hardly possible to entertain a doubt."

That the "strongest iron-clad afloat" may be penetrated as easily as a "wooden frigate" is an assertion which even the most superficial reader will not permit to pass unchallenged, the *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. But when it is stated that there are iron-clads with their guns protected with from 12 to 15 inches of iron, and their hulls with from 9½ to 10½ inches of iron, with a massive oaken backing, still further backed up by the entire width of an enormously thick deck, it cannot fail to be seen that this sweeping assertion is very far from being sustained by facts. The opinion of the *Times* is based on the results of a trial at Shoeburyness, Sept. 13, with a "nine-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun," fired with a charge of 43 pounds of powder and a 250-pound shot against a target composed of an 8-inch plate of rolled iron, 18 inches of wooden backing, and lastly a ⅝-inch plate.

Every attempt to pierce this target, either with the finest steel shot, or those designed by the Ordnance Select Committee, failed; but the result of a "chilled" shot is stated as follows in the published report:

"One of these, the last of the kind fired, went clean through everything, plate backing and inner skin. Another penetrated no less than nineteen inches and a half, budging and injuring backing most seriously, while a third, fired at the inclined wing of the target, penetrated nearly seven inches and a half, making a *hole* (?) in the iron thirteen inches long by ten wide. A fourth went *nearly* through and remained imbedded to a depth of twelve inches and a half."

It will be noticed that but one shot penetrated the target, and when to this is added the very important fact—which the *Times* does not mention—that the target had been previously weakened by the blows of the other shots, at, or at least very near the point of the solitary perforation, it will be seen that the power of the projectile has been very much overrated.

We believe, however, that not only does this and many other English experiments, to say nothing of the elaborate experiments conducted by our Naval Ordnance Bureau, but also *a priori* considerations, justify the *Times* in its condemnation of the British iron-clad fleet, with respect to its shot resisting capabilities.

If the *Times* had scrutinized this experiment, before alluded to, a little more logically—less with the view of attempting to show that as the Admiralty had made a mistake in the thickness of iron adopted for the armor of their iron-clads, other constructors must also be in error—and had been governed more by a consideration of the principles essential in attaining invulnerability, it scarcely could have proceeded to such a length as to condemn all iron-clads. And this simply because one shot out of many perforated a certain target under conditions which are not likely to obtain in actual conflict.

The *Times* must be aware of the fact, that concentration is the principle by which alone can the power of modern ordnance be resisted. And the idea of carrying out this principle to the maximum, governed ERICSSON in the invention of the monitor system.

Accordingly, by means of concentration, as Mr. BOURNE, one of the most distinguished of the English engineers, has repeatedly and forcibly pointed out in the London *Engineer* and *Engineering*, a monitor of less size than the *Bellerophon*, the best of the English iron-clads, can sustain over her entire length, eighteen inches of solid iron, with backing in proportion, and protect her guns, (which may of course be of the largest size which can be made,) with two feet of the same material. As the shot resisting power of armor plates increases as the square of the thickness, it will be perceived that *cæteris paribus*, even 12-inch armor, is two and a quarter times more invulnerable than the target, the solitary perforation of which, the London *Times* thinks, settles the question of guns *vs.* armor! And of course, to penetrate such a thickness as we have mentioned, a gun at least two and a quarter times more powerful than the one recently used at Shoeburyness, is required. The views which we have expressed in relation to the late experiments, are substantially the same as those recently advanced by the London *Engineer* and by distinguished engineering correspondents in the English mechanical journals. These authorities not only berate the *Times* for its superficial discussion of these experiments, but they advance arguments which, although very forcible, we have not the space to mention.

The London *Times* for a long time admitted that monitors could be made invulnerable, but looked upon them as eminently impracticable on account of supposed deficiency in sea-going qualities. Now that this argument is no longer tenable, it ignores the fact that monitors of very much less size than broadside vessels, can be made invulnerable to either the present or immediately prospective artillery.

That English iron-clads may not be able to cope with others now afloat in Europe, may have more to do with the future map of that continent than we at present care to contemplate.

ENGINEER.

The Trinity Church Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, as heir of HILLELJE JANS, and of the owner of upward of a hundred acres next adjoining DOMONIE BOGARDUS' property on the north—his own father having held a number of acres along Christopher-street—has had occasion to search the title of Trinity Church, and found, what perfectly astonished him, that the Vestry had been in the habit of referring to a notice of *lispendens*, signed "Bolingbroke," as a grant from Queen ANNE. In a word, that which has held the title open to question being referred to constantly as having settled it, until lately having notified the Right Rev. Bishop and the Rector, Mr. DIX, of this discovery, the latter in his late centennial sermon, has declared the property was given to him or those with him by "Providence," and that he intends to devote it to the destitute down-town parishioners, now so utterly abandoned.

He declares the property is worth only six millions, and ought therefore to excite no suspicions: while he establishes religious houses—Sisters of Charity and what may be equivalent to monasteries—all which may be very well; but the law stands in the way; because no Church establishment is allowed to have over a certain income, and in taking more it forfeits charter. But as to the seven millions: If St. John's Park has sold for a million, what has become of al from the Battery up to Christopher-street? And we claim that the charter of Trinity is thus forfeited already, and that lets us in to claim our rights again; and also that the City has a right to the old Kings farm and garden whenever declared vacant, under the old Montgomery charter. The undersigned does not hold himself bound by any representations of Brooklyn heirs, or of any other party; and if any one is in want of certain information, it may possibly be best to "wait for something to turn up," with full reliance upon Providence that "justice must be done though the heavens should fall."

It may be well to say that the undersigned has conversed before now with gentlemen who have been vestrymen of Trinity, who were perfectly astonished

when informed that the charter of the Church required two sets of Wardens and Vestrymen. One set political to collect the incomes, the other religious to take care that the doctrines of Archbishop TILLOTSON shall be preserved inviolate. But hereby hangs a very long tail, which no one seems to have regarded but the writer. They may think doctrines important. We will see to that, however.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT.

The Washington Irish Executive Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A cotemporary gives place to a communication from "A Washington Irishman," assailing the Irish Americans at Washington, known as the Executive Committee of their element in that city, who have seen fit to pronounce in favor of the Administration of President JOHNSON. The main point of attack is made against a gentleman, whom the writer represents "an ex-office-holding Surgeon," and describes as a place-hunter, having no friendly interest in any "Irish" movement.

Permit me to say that the gentleman thus assailed by an anonymous correspondent is, if I am not greatly mistaken, Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL, one of the most prominent of the leaders of what was known in the land of his birth, as the Young Ireland party, the friend and fellow exile of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, RICHARD O'GORMAN, JOHN SAVAGE, THOMAS DEVIN REILLY, TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, and men of such rank. Dr. ANTISELL is most favorably known in literary and scientific circles in this City. He was the author of the "Cyclopedia of Useful Arts," published by Mr. GEO. P. PUTNAM many years ago.

Dr. RIPLEY, of the *Tribune*, can bear testimony to his ability and learning. In American politics, he has been uniformly national in his conduct. He was honored by the lamented President LINCOLN with an appointment to a responsible office in connection with the volunteer service. He is to-day as true a man, and as patriotic a citizen as can be found in America, which he very commendably regards as his home, thus giving practical effect to his vow of allegiance to the Government of the United States. The element with which he is proud to be identified regards him as one of its best representative men, and will continue so to regard, despite the disgraceful misrepresentations of "a Washington Irishman."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866. J. H.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter from Prof. JOHN A. DRAPER, in answer to Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appears in this day's TIMES, in relation to the use of anæsthetics in slaughter-houses. He says: "In truth, I think that the sufferings of these creatures are much less in the article of death than commonly supposed," &c.

Deeply sympathizing with the cause, at the head of which is the ever-to-be-honored name of Mr. BERGH, however, I may agree with the authority of the eminent gentleman, I think the worthy Professor will admit that there exists no necessity for the prolongation of the sufferings of the poor animals referred to. I am at liberty, therefore, to offer a more speedy and much less cruel method of slaughtering animals which could be adopted in less time without adding either to the expense (a considerable item) of anæsthetic material or to the negative humanity of the slayers.

Too often have I witnessed heavy oxen slowly drawn, and for many minutes mid-air left suspended by a rope secured to the hind legs, and in this position of torture several ineffectual blows from an axe on the head before anæsthesia could be produced. The simple mode I propose, to carry out the idea of Mr. BERGH, is, to adopt the plan of the South American *gauchos* on cattle *estancias*. After they have secured possession of the animal by the lasso, answering indifferently the purpose of the bull-ring in slaughter-houses, with a sharp-pointed knife they dexterously separate the spinal cord close to the occipital (skull) bone. The animal falls and is insensible to pain.

Any of our hospital surgeons or professors of surgery will indorse my statement, that persons breaking the neck and thereby compressing the spinal cord express no feeling of pain. In my official capacity in the City Hospital, I have seen persons in this condition live from one to three days without evincing the slightest approach to pain. Dividing the spinal cord close to the brain renders the anæsthesia-paralysis still more complete. A piece of unnecessary cruelty, from ignorant habit, is inflicted in the slaughter of sheep. The animal secured to serve the purpose of the slayer, is first "stuck" through the neck with a knife illy suited for such purpose; it is then made to saw all round the perforation to effect the division of the blood vessels—*then* the operator takes the head of the poor creatures, and at right angles breaks the neck backwards, thereby adding a fearful pain, as in no instance is the spinal cord either compressed or lacerated. As Prof. DRAPER truly remarks, "often they probably endure much more pain in the act of transportation." He will humanely admit that our exalted intellect demands that their sufferings should not be increased by any of the unnecessary additions which are thoughtlessly inflicted.

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

Card from Ensign Kane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent in Havana, in a recent letter, speaks of Ensign KANE, the "supposed spy," as being under arrest for having sold certain papers to President GEFFRARD. I beg to say in reply that I am not under arrest, and that whenever I obtain permission from the Navy Department to publish all the facts in regard to the case, I shall satisfy the public that all the charges alleged against me are without foundation. Meantime, I ask a suspension of opinion. Yours, respectfully,

AUG. KANE, U. S. Navy.

EVERETT HOUSE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

City Railroad Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Who can tell why not a single judgment has been rendered against City railroad cars during the last three months, although the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police made 6,193 complaints against said railroads for running cars for hire without license? Surely laws ought to be enforced against these wealthy corporations as strictly as against the 7,609 owners of public carts, trucks and express wagons who have recently paid for their licenses.

AN INQUIRER.

THE FAR WEST.

The Union Pacific Railroad Excursionists—Indian Troubles—Reported Capture of an English Hunting Party.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 4.

The Union Pacific Railroad excursionists left Leavenworth yesterday morning for Fort Riley, where they arrived about noon and were hospitably entertained by the officers of the Fort. The party received numerous accessions at Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka and other places along the route, including Hon. J. M. POTTER, Mr. MORGAN, Gov. CRAWFORD and other State officers, ex-Gov. SHANNON, and many prominent and influential citizens of the State.

From Fort Riley the party proceeded to Junction City, the present terminus of the road. After spending a pleasant hour, the party returned to Lawrence where they were received by the city authorities and handsomely entertained. They left Lawrence at 2 P. M., and arrived at Kansas City at 4 P. M., where they were also received by the city authorities. A delegation of citizens escorted them to the hotel. Subsequently they partook of a sumptuous supper in Frank's Hall.

To-night the party leave for St. Louis which they will reach to-morrow morning, after a most delightful trip through a section of the most magnificent agricultural country in the world. Mr. BIDDLE and a portion of the Philadelphia party and other excursionists leave Fort Riley to-morrow for Fort Ellsworth, eighty-five miles west of Fort Riley where they will join in a buffalo hunt.

There are about 4,000 Cheyenne Indians in the vicinity of Fort Ellsworth, and a Peace Council will be held with them this week.

A fight recently occurred in the neighborhood of Baxter Springs between a party of surveyors, under Col. PHILLIPS and Col. GOSS, and a number of desperadoes, in which GOSS was killed and PHILLIPS mortally wounded. Col. GOSS was the Democratic candidate for State Auditor. Col. PHILLIPS was the formerly well-known correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*.

An English hunting party on the Plains are reported captured by the Indians.

The Union Pacific Railroad is graded sixty miles beyond Fort Riley, and the company has iron for 120 miles of the road. The extension of 250 miles west of Fort Riley will be completed a year from now.

Bank Robbery in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 5.

The Casco National Bank was robbed to-day of a package containing $1,100 in gold, it being stolen from the counter. Most of it was in double eagles.

THE ELECTION.

List of Candidates on Congressional, State and County Tickets.

The following is believed to be a correct list of candidates on the National, State and Local tickets:

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	William H. Gleason.	Stephen Tabor.
2	James A. Van Brunt.	Demas Barnes. Bernard Hughes.
3	Sim. B. Chittenden.	John D. Hunter. William E. Robinson.
4	Horace Greeley.	John Fox. John Y. Savage. Michael W. Burns.
5	Eneas Elliott.	Nelson Taylor. John Morrissey.
6	Thomas E. Stewart. Charles S. Spencer.	Thomas E. Stewart.
7	Geo. F. Steinbrenner.	J. Winthrop Chanler.
8	Le Grand B. Cannon. Mrs. E. Cady Stanton.	James Brooks.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Reuben E. Fenton. — John T. Hoffman.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Stewart L. Woodford. — Robert H. Pruyn.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen T. Hayt. — William W. Wright.

FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

John Hammond. — Frank B. Gallagher.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Assembly nominations are as yet incomplete. The following list is correct to date:

First District—Michael J. Cowen, Radical Republican; Col. Michael Murphy, Tammany; Michael Doran, Mozart.

Second District—George Ross, Radical Republican; Constantine Donaho, Tammany and McKeon; F. P. Ryan, Democratic Unionist.

Third District—William O'Brien, Republican; John Hays, Tammany; Daniel O'Reilly, Mozart; W. H. Ballard, McKeon; James Costello, Democratic Unionist.

Fourth District—John Galvin, Republican, Tammany and Mozart; John J. Blair, Democratic Unionist.

Fifth District—Charles Blauvelt, Tammany and McKeon; John Folan, Mozart; C. T. Doremus, Democratic Unionist.

Sixth District—Jacob Siebacher, Tammany; John A. Sigerson, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Unionist.

Seventh District—Frank A. Ransom, Republican, Tammany and Mozart; Edward Mitchell, Radical Republican; Henry Zeimer, Democratic Unionist.

Eighth District—Nicholas F. Eberhard, Republican; Geo. W. Anderson, Radical Republican; James Reed, Tammany; C. T. Polhamus, Democratic Unionist.

Ninth District—Norman Stratton, Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Rogers, Tammany and Mozart.

Tenth District—Owen Murphy, Republican and Radical Republican; John Dimond, Tammany; Owen Murphy, Democratic Unionist

Eleventh District—John V. Gridley, Radical Republican; N. Hill Fowler, Tammany and Mozart.

Twelfth District—Thomas T. Sutliffe, Republican; William Lynch, Radical Republican; Henry Woltman, Tammany; Patrick Daly, Mozart.

Thirteenth District—Benjamin C. Wandell, Radical Republican; Bernard Creegan, Tammany and Democratic Unionist; Edward Berrian, Mozart.

Fourteenth District—Thomas J. Creamer, Tammany; Alexander H. Mulligan, Radical Republican.

Fifteenth District—Francis M. Curry, Radical Republican; Alexander Freer, Tammany; Joseph Blumenthal, Mozart; D. S. Stern, McKeon; E. McMullen, Democratic Unionist.

Sixteenth District—William Atkinson, Republican; Henry Beeney, Radical Republican; James Irving, Tammany; M. N. Salmon, Mozart and McKeon.

Seventeenth District—Wilson Berryman, Radical Republican; Alexander Ward, Tammany and McKeon; George W. Plunkett, Democratic Unionist.

Eighteenth District—George F. Noyes, Republican and Radical Republican; Leander Buck, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Nineteenth District—Charles H. Kitchel, Radical Republican; John E. Develin, Tammany; Thomas O'Callaghan, Mozart and McKeon.

Twentieth District—Adolphus Levinger, Radical Republican; Patrick Russell, Tammany and Mozart; F. McElroy, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Twenty-first District—William H. DeCamp, Radical Republican; Henry W. Genet, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

COUNTY TICKETS.

RECORDER.

Republican.	Democratic.
John Sedgwick.	John K. Hackett.

SURROGATE.

James M. Smith,	Gideon J. Tucker. James M. Smith,

REGISTER.

Charles G. Halpine.	John McCool. Charles G. Halpine.

SUPERVISOR.

Alexander Shaler. Joseph B. Taylor.	G. N. Herman. Patrick J. McAlear.

CORONER.

Louis G. Naumann.	William Schirmer.

The Night Before the Election.

The politicians of Brooklyn were busy last evening in their efforts to work for the different candates presented for public support. The candidates nominated for the different offices are as follows:

CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican.	Democratic.
James A. Van Brunt,	Demas Barnes. (Regular.) Bernard Hughes. (National.)
Simeon B. Chittenden,	John D. Hunter. (Short term.)
S. B. Chittenden.	Wm. E. Robinson. (Long term.

ASSEMBLY.

Dis.		
1	Thomas Hughes	Patrick Burns.
2	Theodore Hinsdale	Charles O. Belden.
3	Charles Condit	Patrick Ready.
4	Capt. H. H. Chittenden	Stephen H. Haynes.
5	Fred. T. Parsons. Samuel Giberson	Caleb J. Buckley.
6	John S. Allen	John Raber.
7	Ira Buckman, Jr.	Henry M. Dixon.
9	Henry V. Vandeveer	John C. Jacobs.

COUNTY TICKET.

John C. Talbot. — Patrick Campbell.

Street Commissioner.

Jacob Worth. — Robert Furey.

Surrogate.

Peter V. Ostrander. — Wm. D. Veeder, Robert C. Brainard.

City Judge.

George G. Reynolds. — George Thompson.

Justices of the Court of Sessions.

Wm. H. Hoyt. — S. J. Voorhees.

School Commissioner.

H. J. Bartlett.

Superintendent of the Poor.

John E. Castigan. — John Delaney.

The Supervisors and Aldermen nominated in the different Wards are so numerous that it is difficult to name them all.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Duties of Election Inspectors and the Police at the Polls.

The following General Order has been issued by Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 477.

Capt. ——:

You are referred to the following extracts of the laws of the State for your information:

The Board of Inspectors shall possess full authority to maintain regularity and order, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during an election, and during the canvass and estimate of votes after the closing of the polls; and shall have full authority to preserve peace and good order at and around the polls of the election, and to keep the access thereto open and unobstructed. (Revised Statutes, part I, Chap. VI., Article 3, Section 37.)

It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, not being a regular member of a police, established in any city of this State, or a member of the Metropolitan Police force, or a constable of this State, or a police constable, or assistance police constable, or a sheriff, or one of the usual general deputies of any sheriff of this State, to serve any criminal process within the said Metropolitan District. (Session Laws of 1860, Chap. 259, Section 22.)

In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, any person who is a qualified voter in either of said cities, shall have the right in any and all election districts in such city, to challenge and contest the right of any person to be placed on any register, or to vote at any poll within said city, with the same effect as though the party making the challenge was a qualified voter in the district where he makes the challenge. (Session Laws of 1866, Chap. 812, Section 6.)

It having been currently reported that certain persons have made arrangements to prevent persons, qualified by law, from acting as challengers at the General Election to be held in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to-morrow: And, it being also reported, that under advisement of the District-Attorney of the County of New-York, it is the purpose of certain of the Police Justices of the City of New-York to interfere with the Inspectors of Election (who are clothed with ample authority by law to preserve the peace in and around their respective polls) while in the discharge of their duty at the polls, by issuing warrants for the arrest of persons so acting as challengers.

You are hereby ordered to give full protection to all persons who may be legally acting, in an orderly manner, as challengers at any poll within your Precinct. That in case any challenger should become disorderly, you will remove him from the poll-room without warrant, or on the order of a majority of the Board of Inspectors of the election district where the disorder may occur.

Every person arrested under the written order of the Board of Inspectors will be detained at the station-house "until after the final canvass of the votes shall be completed,"* as provided by statute.

In case any warrant issued by any Police Justice of either City, for the arrest of any person acting as challenger, for disorderly conduct at the polls, is placed in your hands, or the hands of any member of your command, you will present the same at this office for inspection before service.

You will instruct each and every member of your command to faithfully enforce this order.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

*R. S., Part I., Chapter XI., Art. 3, Sec. 38.

Rights and Duties of Challengers.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN UNION GEN. COM.,
No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 5, 1866.

Union Men of New-York!

An effort is being made to intimidate our Challengers. This must be met firmly by our friends in every election District of the City.

It is not our purpose to challenge any citizen known to be entitled to vote. But where there is reason to believe that an attempt is made by any person to vote, who is not legally entitled to do so, it is not only the *right* but the *duty* of the Inspectors, or any citizen, to challenge such voter. Our friends should see that this is fearlessly done. It is their legal right, and should be insisted on. Any delay occasioned by violent resistance of this right must fall on those who make it.

It has been ascertained that over fifteen thousand names have been placed on the Registry of this City, of persons who cannot be found at the places given by them as their residences. If these men attempt to vote, they must be challenged, whatever the consequence is.

It is not the purpose of the Republican Union organization of the City and County of New-York to obstruct or interfere with the right of any citizen to exercise the elective franchise. But we must and will insist on preventing men from voting who have no right to do so.

We therefore advise the Union challengers to do their duty fearlessly. Make no factious opposition, but resist every attempt at fraudulent voting by every means in your power. If our opponents are willing to take the responsibility of violent opposition, they must take the consequence.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman
Republican Union General Committee.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman
Republican Union Executive Committee.

The Polls.

Voting begins to-day at sunrise (thirty-six minutes past six) and closes at sunset (fifty-one minutes past four.) There are 263 polls in the City. If votes come in at only one in two minutes, or thirty per hour, a rate exceedingly slow, there is time enough to poll 167,000 ballots. As there are only 125,000 registered, any complaint of want of time would seem to be unreasonable. If five hundred voters at any one poll wait until near sunset, and so crowd out half their number, it cannot be the fault of the law. The safe way is to go to the poll as early as possible, and wait until you can vote. Don't trust the afternoon—Vote early.

Kings County Politics.

Independent of the Union and Democratic Parties, a party calling itself the Workingmen's Conservative Association, representing the operatives of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, has been actively engaged for some time past in strengthening the claims of candidates irrespective of party, who are believed to have at heart the interest of the laboring class. At a meeting held on the 2d inst., at No. 413 North Second-street this Association indorsed men of all parties, including BERNARD HUGHES for Congress in the Second District; SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN for the Third.

The Eighteenth Assembly District.

Col. WM. W. BADGER has declined the nomination for Assembly of the Conservative Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District, part of the Twenty-first Ward. This leaves Col. GEO. F. NOYES the only Republican candidate in the field.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rear-Admiral Palmer—More Colored Troops Mustered Out.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, Capt. DONALD M. N. FAIRFIELD, the flagship of the West India Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral PALMER, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon, in 93 hours from Havana. Left St. Thomas Oct. 13 for Port-au-Prince, and found the following gunboats there: *Florida*, *Mackinaw* and *Bienville*. She left Port-au-Prince in company with these men-of-war—the *Mackinaw* going to Curacoa, the *Florida* to Santa Cruz, and the *Bienville* to New-York.

The yellow fever broke out on the *Rhode Island* on the 28th ult., while in Havana, and a sailor named KOPP died of it after being placed in the hospital.

The *Rhode Island* will be ordered to New-York, where she will be put out of commission.

The steamship *Mississippi*, from New-York, arrived here last evening. She had on board the Seventh United States Colored Regiment, which were transferred to the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Baltimore, where they will receive their final discharge.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of Captain Grant—The Jury Bring in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 5—P. M.

In the case of Capt. TOM GRANT, charged with burning the ship *Young Mechanic* while under his command, on her voyage from Boston to Hong Kong, and which has been on trial for several days in the United States Circuit Court, the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty. Capt. GRANT was first arraigned for the offence on July 3, and since that time has been at large on $30,000 bail. The vessel was burned off the coast of South America April 8, and was insured, with her cargo, for $114,000.

Loss of a New-York Bark.

SALEM, Mass., Monday, Nov. 5.

A cable dispatch received here reports the loss of the bark *Ella Virginia*, from New-York, for Zanzebar, at Quilimane, July 30.

Decease of Wm. Burr, Esq.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

WM. BURR, Esq., agent for the Free-Will Baptist Printing Establishment, one of our most prominent citizens, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy.

CINCINNATI.

Suicide of a Physician—Deaths by Cholera—Murder by Highway Robbers.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 5.

ALEXANDER E. V. HIRLAY, M. D., of this city, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. Disappointment in love and intemperance had so unsettled his mind as to induce him to destroy himself.

The deaths by cholera now average about 20 per day in this city.

A man named HENRY DEISBACH died this morning at the Commercial Hospital, of injuries received at the hands of five highway robbers, who attacked him at about midnight, beat him on the head, and then robbed him of a few dollars.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis Water Works.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The Common Council of this city last night passed an ordinance giving to R. B. CATHERWOOD, of New-York, and his associates, exclusive franchise for fifty years for the construction of water works to supply the city with water.

Fires.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 5.

The woolen factory of O. BURNETT, at Albion, Orleans County, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $10,000; insured $5,000.

PORTLAND, Monday, Nov. 5.

The house, store, stable and granary of JEREMIAH BARTLETT, at Lock's Mills, Me., were burned Friday morning. Loss from $10,000 to $12,000; insured, two-thirds in New-York offices.

Thanksgiving in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 5.

GOV. WARD has appointed Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* has been puzzled, by the various reports in its exchanges, of the cotton crop, but after careful examination and comparison of them all, concludes that this is about correct: "At one time there was a fair promise of an average yield, but owing to the drouth, the rains, the heat, the frost, the army worm, the navy worm, the commissary worm, the quartermaster worm, the freshets, the cholera, and the Freedmen's Bureau, the aggregate cannot possibly exceed 547 bales distributed as follows: Alabama, 86; Arkansas, 42½; Florida, 9; Georgia, 51½; Louisiana, 74½; Mississippi, 93; South Carolina, 24; Tennessee, 70; Texas, 97. We exclude North Carolina, because the journals of that State are silent, but in the other States our account will be correct.

A Stale Trick! Won't be Swallowed! The idea that any sensible person can be induced to vote for any dentifrice but Swietenia is ridiculous. Swietenia is the most delightful and efficacious dentifrice to be found. Try it once and you will use no other. —*Advertisement.*

Truly the Half was not Told Me. Mrs. C. A. CROWELL, of Harrisburgh, Penn., in a letter giving an account of her experience in the selection of a sewing-machine, says: "To be candid, I was exceedingly prejudiced against all *single-thread* machines, but having learned that yours makes the *twisted* loop-stitch, I determined not to pass it by, but to examine it, if possible, with an unbiased mind. I called at your office first of all; and when, a little later, I listened at other offices to a studied and systematic abuse of your machine, I then and there concluded that I would buy none other. I therefore returned to your office and selected one, for which I paid you $68— *the best spent money of all my life.* I have subjected the sewing to *the severest possible test*, and am fully persuaded that it *will never yield*, either in washing, ironing, or actual wear. I have already influenced three of my friends to purchase the Willcox & Gibbs, because I believe it to be *the very best for all family sewing.* It is so quiet in its movements that it never disturbs conversation—in fact, it can scarcely be heard at all; while it is the most rapid sewer I ever saw. *Truly, the half was not told me of the merits of your wonderful machine.*"—*Advertisement.*

Letter from Mrs. Gen. Grant. The following letter addressed to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company by Mrs. Gen. GRANT, relates the experience of ladies everywhere who have these celebrated machines in their families:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1866.

Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the excellence of the Family Sewing Machine manufactured by your Company. I have had one of them in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete, or give better satisfaction.

The machine I have is one of the most elegant I have ever seen, and was presented to me by friends, who purchased it at the Sanitary Fair, in 1864.

Very truly yours, etc., Mrs. U. S. GRANT. [*Advertisement.*

Valuable and Convenient.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious; they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and COCOAINE for the hair."—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

Moth and Freckles. Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Home Again. Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all discolorations removed from the face. No charge for consultation.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

A Sure Pile Cure. Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Best family machine in the world. FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Sewing Machines, For Sale and To Rent, V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

To the Art Public.—We beg leave to inform the public that we have leased and improved the SPACIOUS GALLERIES, which will hereafter be known AS THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 12TH-ST., and have fitted them up in the MOST ELEGANT STYLE, with TOP-LIGHTS and WELL-VENTILATED, for the SALE and EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c., superior in every respect to any GALLERIES in this COUNTRY. We are now prepared to make our usual sales, the old "DUSSELDORF GALLERIES" having been taken down. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known, and it is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effect.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition this week, bronze articles, retailed at wholesale prices. All our fancy articles at equally low rates.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRUNDAGE—ROBBINS.—At Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 3, by Shubael R. Strang, Esq., Justice of the Peace, SAMUEL BRUNDAGE, of Glenville, Conn., to Miss CAROLINE ROBBINS of the same place.

HOWE—BROWNE.—In New-York, on Wednesday, July 25, at the residence of Rev. Fredk. Brown, by Rev. Fredk. Brown, ALBERT S. HOWE, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE G. BROWNE, of Brooklyn.

HART—PAYNTON.—On Monday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. Brown, JAS. H. HART, of Montana Territory, to ELIZA AMELIA PAYNTON, of New-York City.

LEE—SHUMWAY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., GEORGE F. LEE, of Peekskill, N. Y., to MARY HEYWOOD, daughter of Horatio Shumway, Esq.

MILLER—HUGHES.—In New-York, on Monday, Nov. 5, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, Pastor of 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, J. HOWARD MILLER, of Oil City, Penn., to Miss ELIZABETH HUGHES, of New-York.

MARSHALL—MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Trinity Chapel, N. Y., by Rev. William S. Coffee, of Eastchester, ROBERT MARSHALL, Jr., of New-York, to GRACE B. MORGAN, daughter of A. G. Morgan, of Eastchester.

ROGERS—STARR.—At St. James' Church, New-London, on Saturday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Hallam, assisted by Rev. Samuel Upjohn, Dr. J. H. ROGERS, of Sag Harbor, L. I., to GEORGIA E. STARR, of New-London.

SPEAR—COWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, at 4 P. M., at the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, LAURA E., eldest daughter of John Cowell, Esq., to WILLIAM H., son of Rev. S. T. Spear, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at the residence of her son, Mr. Hugh C. Boyd, Mrs. JANE BOYD, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from New-York.

BURTUS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 3, of disease of the heart, JANE, wife of James A. Burtus, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 12 M., from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

CARPENTER.—At Harrison, Westchester County, on Saturday, Nov. 3, WILLIAM S. CARPENTER, son of John and the late Sally Carpenter, in the 42d year of his age.

CLIFT.—On Monday, Nov. 5, WILLS CLIFT, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 103 West 24th-st.

HALLOCK.—In Tarrytown, on Sunday morning last, Nov. 4, Mrs. MARY HALLOCK, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church in Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., at 11½ o'clock. Those who reside in the City can take the 10 o'clock train from 30th-st., and return at 2:58 or 3:15 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

MCDONALD.—At Bronxville, Westchester County, on Monday, Nov. 5, A. BLEECKER MCDONALD, Jr., son of Anthony B. McDonald, of this City, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PARKER.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Seventh Day, the 3d inst., ELIZABETH S., widow of the late JOSEPH PARKER, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Third Day, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock.

RANSOM.—On Monday, Nov. 5, Mrs. RACHEL R. RANSOM, widow of the late Edward Ransom, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 201 West 13th-st.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 3, ANNIE M., wife of E. F. Thompson, and daughter of James Quarterman, Esq.

Friends of the family are hereby invited to attend her funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 3, CATHERINE, widow of the late Thomas S. Underhill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Matthew's Church, corner Troop and De Kalb avs., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, GREENWOOD WRIGHT, son of Wm. W. and Eliza J. Wright, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of his parents, No. 146 West 21st-st.

OFFICIAL.—No. 102.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Spring-st., aged about thirty years, slim built, black hair and whiskers, full face, dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, velvet vest, black pants, good boots, white socks or stockings. Found on the person the following articles: one pledge and a check for fifteen hundred dollars, drawn by Martin Austin to the order of James Ogden, on the First National Bank of the City of New-York; check No. 127. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Supposed to be the body of John Allen. Body in the water but a few hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMEMBER OUR BRAVE AND DISABLED HEROES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GREAT NATIONAL MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

The citizens of New-York and other States are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

Since the close of the war, Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, has been purchased with the view to convey the title to the National Asylum. At its late session Congress appropriated the Government property thereon, as will be seen by the following section of the charter of the National Asylum:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all the property of the United States now at Point Lookout, St. Mary's County, Maryland, shall be and become the property of the Asylum so soon as a title to the satisfaction of the Board of Managers shall be made to the Asylum of at least three hundred acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is now built and maintained or held.

In furtherance of this object, an effort is now being made to secure the sum necessary to complete the payment. The undersigned, therefore, would urge all who have the interest of our disabled "defenders of the nation" at heart to attend the meeting.

HORACE GREELEY, E. S. JANES,
PETER COOPER, WM. C. BRYANT,
A. A. LOW, H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
AMBROSE SNOW, WM. E. DODGE,
S. B. CHITTENDEN, HENRY W. BELLOWS,
NATHAN BROWN, E. H. CHAPIN,
R. W. McMURDY, JOHN C. FREMONT,
C. R. ROBERT, ROBT. RUSSELL BOOTH,
GEORGE P. PUTNAM, GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
HENRY J. RAYMOND, F. S. WINSTON,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, EDMUND J. PORTER.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by his Excellency Gov. FENTON.

Many eminent gentlemen will speak for the DEFENDERS OF OUR UNION on this occasion, among whom will be
Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio.
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the Bar and Press, the Clergy, the mercantile and commercial interests, and leading gentlemen from abroad, will occupy seats upon the platform.

A large delegation from the SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., will be present during the evening.

Come out in goodly numbers and sustain a good cause. You will hear good speakers and good music.

Free tickets of admission may be had at the leading music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the meeting.

FURNITURE OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. All Goods warranted.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN ESKIMO, MOSKOWA, CASTOR and CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.

BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FUEL SAVERS.

From our own careful experience, and from the voluntary testimony of so many of our customers, we feel warranted in asserting that where the woodwork of a house has become much shrunken by the action of furnace heat, or the use of unseasoned lumber, a saving of fully one-third can be effected in the consumption of fuel, by the application of our Weather Strips to the doors and windows. They thoroughly exclude wind, rain and dust, prevent the rattling of windows and slamming of doors. We are the oldest dealers, and keep the greatest variety and largest stock. Send for illustrated circular.

E. S. & J. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL—No. 337 4th-av., corner 28th-st.—The fifteenth annual course of instruction in this institution will commence Nov. 6, and close Feb. 26, 1867. Lectures will be given on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. Themes of Lectures—Prof. John Murray Carnochan, M. D., "Operative Surgery of the Eye." Dr. Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D., "Iritis and Cataract." Dr. Marcus F. Stephenson, M. D., "Mucopurulent and Venereal Diseases of the Eye." Prof. Wm. Frederic Holcomb, M. D., "The Ophthalmoscope and its Uses." Prof. J. V. C. Smith, M. D., "Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye." Dr. James E. Steel, M. D., "Anatomy of the Eye and its Appendages." Clinics and clinical instruction and operations at the hospital daily from 2 to 3 P. M.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY IS SITuated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

RISLEY'S BUCHU WILL NOT DISAPPOINT the expectations of physicians and invalids in relieving pain and weakness in the back, and disorders of the urinary organs. Sold in large bottles for $1 by the druggists.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—Saturday Morning Class, at Sawyer's Rooms, now formed. Hours from 10½ to 2½.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A new and splendid edition of the Episcopal Prayer-book, with the Rubrics beautifully printed in red; nonpariel; 32mo size, in a variety of bindings.

The SHINING LIGHT, in two parts. By D. F. NEWTON.

PART 1ST—The Bible for the Great Folks. PART 2D—The Bible for the Little Folks and the Great Folks; or, The Bible in the Family Circle, with engravings. Cloth, plain edges, $1 50; gilt edges, $2.

Also, by the same author, HOME THRUSTS AND HOME THOUGHTS. In two parts.

PART 1ST—The Golden Rule in High Life and Low Life. PART 2D—In the Family Circle. Cloth, plain edges, $1 50; gilt edges, $2.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. Beautifully illuminated in gold and colors; printed on card-board; price $1.

Illuminated Scripture Texts, Proverbs and Mottoes, suitable for the school-room, nursery or cottage. A large assortment on hand.

Sunday-school Reward Cards in packets, and the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge.

Sermon Covers for clergymen and students in a variety of styles.

A cheap edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, in paper covers; price 10 cents.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York, Will publish on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS, Translated by Lady WALLACE, With a fine steel plate portrait of Beethoven and facsimile. 2 vols., 16mo. Price $3 50.

HURD & HOUGHTON ALSO PUBLISH MOZART'S LETTERS, Translated from the collection of Ludwig Nohl by Lady WALLACE. With new steel portrait of Mozart and a facsimile. 2 vols., 16mo. Price $3 50.

The varied riches of the inner life of the great composer, and his manifold phases of character, always admirable and lovable, are in these charming letters pictured forth with a vivid and graphic reality never surpassed in a biography, however well written.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the above prices.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

POLITICAL.

STAND BY CONGRESS!

REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
REUBEN E. FENTON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN T. HAYT.

FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR,
GEN. JOHN HAMMOND.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJ.-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER.

FOR REGISTER,
GEN. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

FOR RECORDER,
JOHN SEDGWICK.

FOR SURROGATE,
JAMES M. SMITH.

FOR CORONER,
LOUIS NAUMANN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

IVth District—HORACE GREELEY.
Vth District—ENEAS ELLIOTT.
VIth District—CHARLES S. SPENCER.
VIIth District—GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
VIIIth District—LE GRAND B. CANNON.
IXth District—WILLIAM A. DARLING.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1—Michael J. Cowen.	12—William Lynch.
2—George Ross.	13—Benjamin C. Wandell.
3—William O'Brien.	14—Alexander H. Mulligan.
4—John J. Blair.	15—Francis M. Curry.
5—John J. Shaw.	16—Henry Beeny.
6—	17—Wilson Berryman.
7—Edward Mitchell.	18—George F. Noyes.
8—George W. Anderson.	19—Charles H. Kitchell.
9—Norman Stratton.	20—Adolf Levinger.
10—Owen Murphy.	21—William H. Decamp.
11—John V. Gridley.	

The above are the Regular Republican Union Nominations for the City and County of New-York.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman Republican Union General Committee.

WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Treasurer Republican Union General Committee.

WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman Republican Union Executive Committee.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Republican Union State Central Com.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

BEN FIELD,
Chairman Executive Com. State Central Committee.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

UNION CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JOHN J. SHAW.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
FOR SUPERVISOR,
GERSON N. HERRMAN.

MOZART, TAMMANY AND CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
FRANK A. RANSOM.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
GEN. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.
Ballots will be supplied by citizens at all the polls.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
XITH DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
26th to 40th sts.; Madison-av. to East River.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

The undersigned, Electors of this Assembly District, most earnestly ask your suffrages, without distinction of party, for Member of Assembly, for

COL. GEO. F. NOYES,

believing that the public interests imperatively require his election.

He is a gentleman of tried and unflinching integrity, of great experience, an excellent judge of the character of others, and was prominent in originating and advocating various reform measures of the last Legislature, among them the Board of Health, which has been the chief blessing of our City during the past year. Should he be elected, no corrupt scheme would escape exposure, no Ring could triumph, while all the substantial interests of the district, and of the State at large, would be fostered by appropriate legislation.

Col. NOYES distinguished himself in the war for the Union, having been brevetted three times for gallantry, and will now serve the public welfare, in a civil capacity, with equal courage, foresight and success.

LET US ELECT HIM!

The Eighteenth Assembly District Union Association, (Headquarters No. 132 East 40th-st.,) by
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, President.

JAMES LAKE, WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.

Wm. W. Niles,	W. P. Easterbrook,	John Stephenson,
E. F. Shepard,	D. B. St. J. Roosa, M. D.,	J. N. Trimble,
W. E. Dodge,		James Dennis,
Fisher A. Baker,	C. S. Van Norden,	Ed. Stephenson,
W. Walter Phelps,	Dr. C. V. Clarkson,	D. D. T. Marshall,
R. Sturgis, Jr.,	Nath. Burchill,	Spencer Kirby,
Lewis Francis,	James B. Hunt,	Saml. G. Adams,
J. H. Griscom, M. D.,	G. H. Van Cleft,	B. B. Chappel,
Henry R. Conklin,	Saml. C. Cooper,	G. F. Coachman,
Edward Fitch,	Richard Kelly,	E. F. Bruce,
Geo. C. Ellison,	T. F. Rightmire,	Erast. Boughton,
A. P. Man,	Erastus F. Mead,	Thomas Pruden,
Henry Maxwell,	John Webber,	D. Wetmore,
J. M. Alling,	Charles Irving,	Peter Coutant,

George F. Nesbitt, and hundreds of others.

DEMOCRATIC UNION COUNTY TICKET
For Register—CHARLES G. HALPINE.
For Recorder—JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Surrogate—JAMES M. SMITH.
For Supervisor—PATRICK J. McALEAR.
For Coroner—WM. SCHIRMER.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chair'n County Conve'n.
JOHN SIGERSON, P. H. McDONOUGH, EDW'D MONTAGUE, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION,
FOR CONGRESS,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH and XVITH WARDS,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, JOSEPH SOUDER, Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Bounded by 26th-st., Madison-av., 40th-st. and East River.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
COL. GEORGE F. NOYES.
C. PULLMAN, President.
ERASTUS F. MEAD, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, } Vice Presidents.
JAMES LAKE, WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.

VOTE FOR THE BOY IN BLUE.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJOR-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Formerly Major of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York City.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union State Committee.
JAMES TERWILLIGER,
Secretary Union State Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DECAMP.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND VETERANS' NOMINATION.
Seventh Congressional District, (11th and 17th Wards.)
For Member of Congress,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Gen. C. W. DARLING, Secretaries.

A CARD.—IT HAVING REACHED MY EAR that a report is being circulated, and will be published, by unscrupulous persons, that I intend to withdraw from the canvass for Supervisor, I take this method to say distinctly that I shall be a candidate until the closing of the polls on Tuesday night.
JOS. B. TAYLOR, cor. Greenwich and Jay sts.,
Of the firm of John Taylor's Sons, Brewers.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) NELSON TAYLOR.

POLITICAL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH, TENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A BRIEF RECORD OF JOHN MORRISSEY, THE BURGLAR, GAMBLER AND PRIZE-FIGHTER.

We present to your consideration the following testified records from the Counties of Rensselaer, Albany and City and County of New-York:

COPY.

State of New-York, County of Rensselaer, City of Troy: Having examined the records of this office, I find that one John Morrissey has been five times arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for this County and the record stands as hereto annexed.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th day of October, 1866.

[Seal. J. THOMAS DAVIS, Clerk.

At Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court-House, in the City of Troy, and for the County of Rensselaer.

The People against John Morrissey—December Term, 1848. Indicted for assault with intent to kill.

The People against John Morrissey—April term 1849. Indicted for burglary.

The People against John Morrissey—April term, 1849. Indicted for assault and battery; convicted and sentenced by Court to jail for sixty days.

The People against John Morrissey—April term, 1849. Indicted for burglary; convicted and sentenced to jail for sixty days.

The People against John Morrissey—June term, 1849. Indicted for burglary.

At a Court of Special Sessions, held at the City Hall in the City of Albany, in and for the City of Albany, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1851.

Present—Hon. D. Wright, Recorder; Hon. A. Morrell, Justice.

The people against John Morrissey—The defendant John Morrissey, having been complained of, arraigned, and convicted by said Court, of the offence of breach of the peace, the Court now here, on motion of A. J. Colvin, Esq., District Attorney, do sentence and adjudge that the said defendant, John Morrissey, pay a fine of $50, or in default of such payment, to be confined in the Penitentiary of the County of Albany, at hard labor for the term of three months.

G. K. WINNE, Clerk.

State of New-York, City and County of Albany, Clerk's Office: I, Giles K. Winne, Clerk of the City and County of Albany, and of the Courts of Record thereof, do hereby certify, that I have compared the annexed copy record of conviction, of the Court of Special Sessions, with the original thereof entered in the minutes in this office, on the 15th day of July, 1851, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said originals.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 30th day of October, 1866.

G. K. WINNE, Clerk.

In addition to the above last-named indictment and conviction, there are two more of the same nature and character, upon which convictions were had and similar penalties, making an aggregate of nine months' service in the Albany Penitentiary.

I, John Sparks, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, do certify that the annexed is a copy of an indictment now on file in the Clerk's office, and that the same has been compared by me with the original, and is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand and attested by the Seal of the said Court, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[Seal.] JOHN SPARKS.

City and County of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath, present: That John Morrissey, late of the Fifth Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, with force and arms, at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of Thomas H. Bulmer, in the peace of said people then and there being, feloneously did make an assault on him, the said Thomas H. Bulmer, with a certain knife, which the said John Morrissey in his right hand then and there had and held, the same being a deadly and dangerous weapon, willfully and feloneously did beat, strike, stab, cut and wound with intent, him, the said Thomas H. Bulmer, then and there feloniously and willfully to kill, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

I, John Sparks, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, do certify that the annexed is a copy of an indictment now on file in the Clerk's office, and that the same has been compared by me with the original, and is a correct transcript therefeom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Seal of the said Court this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[Seal.] JOHN SPARKS.

City and County of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That John Morrissey, late of the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, aforesaid on the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, with force and arms, at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of William P. Conway, in the peace of the said people then and there being, feloniously did make an assault and to, at and against him, the said William P. Conway, a certain pistol then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which he, the said John Morisey, in his right hand then and there had and held, the same being a deadly and dangerous weapon, willfully and feloniously did then and there shoot off and discharge, with intent him, the said William P. Conway, thereby then and there, feloniously and willfully to kill, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

I, John Sparks, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, do certify that the annexed is a copy of an indictment now on file in the Clerk's Office, and that the same has been compared by me with the original, and is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand, and attested by the seal of the said Court, this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[Seal.] JOHN SPARKS.

City and County of New-York, ss.: The jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That John Morrisey, late of the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, with force and arms, at the City and County aforesaid, in and upon the body of John F. H. Daget, in the peace of the said people, then and there being, feloniously did make an assault on him, the said John F. H. Daget, with a certain knife which the said John Morrissey in his right hand then and there had and held, the same being a deadly and dangerous weapon, wilfully and feloniously did beat, strike, stab, cut and wound, with intent, him, the said John F. H. Daget, then and there feloniously and willfully to kill, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

To satisfy skeptical minds and the partisan friends of Mr. John Morrissey that the statements herein contained and the certificates are genuine, the originals have been left with, and are now, in possession of the New-York *Herald* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS OF the Fifteenth Ward and of the Sixth Congressional District, respectfully and earnestly recommend

MR. THOMAS E. STEWART

for your support in the ensuing election for Representative in the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. STEWART is a gentleman of irreproachable character, a member of the Bar of this City, and for the past two years has represented the Seventh Assembly District in the Legislature at Albany, with credit to himself and advantage to the City.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
APOLLOS R. WETMORE,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
C. HENSCHEL, M. D.,
WILLIAM M. ALLEN,
P. LORILLARD, JR.,
EVERT A. DUYCKINCK,
GEORGE D. H. GILLESPIE,
IRVING PARIS,
JAMES ANDERSON, M. D.,
A. DU BOIS, M. D.,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
PETER GILSEY.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS,
The only Democratic Candidate,
HON. GEORGE STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
OWEN MURPHY.

A Japanese Officer in Hartford.

From the Hartford Press, Nov. 2.

We had a visit from a young Japanese to-day, who has just arrived in this country from Japan. His name is KITO, and he is a retainer of Daimio (or Prince) SATSUMA, and his home is in the city of Kagosima, the principal city of Satsuma. Prince SATSUMA is one of the eighteen Daimios who govern provinces in Japan, and are in a good degree independent of the Tycoon, obeying his decrees only as they please. KITO is one of seven young men, all retainers of SATSUMA, sent by that Prince to this country to learn English and study American institutions, the Prince paying their expenses. It would seem that the Tycoon would not permit this if he knew it, as he does not approve the desire of some his Princes to open intercourse with foreigners, for KITO was in a manner secretly sent out of the country, embarking at Yokohama under the assumed name of Ashiwara, in a vessel for California. KITO holds the rank of captain or lieutenant in the Japanese army, and has been in military training at Yeddo. He was present at the battle in the harbor of Kagosima, in 1864, and served a gun against the English. The advantage of being a military officer in Japan may not be apparent to military men here, since the officers receive their pay in rice, (though some of ours in the late war took theirs in cotton.)

KITO goes to Monson, Mass., to learn English with Rev. Mr. HAMMOND, and then will devote himself to the study of military science. He was very much interested in the portraits of leading military men and statesmen in our office, but he had heard of none of them except SCOTT and LINCOLN. Our types and press seemed also to impress him. His comrades are in New-York, he supposes, and he hoped that our mention of his arrival here would attract their attention.

A Large Share in an Estate Sold for a Comparatively Small Sum—Getting Out of Law Without Paying the Bills.

The Detroit *Advertiser* has the following: GEORGE W. LEWIS, whose claims against the Campau estate for his share in its division have given work to courts and lawyers for a year or two past, has disposed of his entire interest to WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, Esq. The consideration named in the deed is $53,000, but this sum is understood to have been lessened by about $18,000, in mortgages given by LEWIS to various parties in this city, so that the real cash payment was about $35,000. LEWIS found litigation very expensive, and probably concluded it best to close out for the sum named above. He left the city during the night before last, and it is understood leaves debts unprovided for to an amount variously estimated at $15,000 to $20,000, for which there is no claim save such as is founded in personal honor. His counsel have been left partly in the lurch, although we believe the larger portion of their claims has been secured.

This movement will probably put quite a different aspect on the legal face of affairs. Mr. DUNCAN has friends, and can fight it out on any line that his opponents may choose, and we should not be surprised if that fact became perceptible to them and led to a speedy settlement of the long controversy. If this should be the case, Mr. DUNCAN is likely to make a handsome thing out of the venture, as LEWIS's share is probably worth from $120,000 to $150,000.

The Murder of Dr. Robinson at Great Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rev. NORMAN MCLEOD, editor of the Salt Lake *Vedette*, who is now returning from the East, lectured in the Congregational Church at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, and explained the recent assassination of Dr. ROBINSON. He stated that Dr. ROBINSON had erected a building on a piece of ground known as the Warm Springs, with every assurance from the Government officials that his title to the property should be perfected and his property protected. A mob of Mormons tore down his house and threw his lumber away. Dr. ROBINSON instituted a suit against the city, and a decision was about to be had when he was assassinated. The lecturer stated that he and Lieut. JOSLYN took pains to look back through the printed discourses of BRIGHAM and his priests, and then at the murders committed, and that they found that these murders invariably followed some public threat of these men.

A Society of Builders in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans has inaugurated a system to provide a sufficiency of tenements, by the joint action of all parties concerned in the building line. The *Picayune* says:

"The organization contains over 100 master mechanics on the subscription roll, the remainder of the whole number of 350 subscribers being dealers in building materials, hardware, metals, paints, bricks, lumber, lime, cement, sand, &c. The master mechanics speak of the scarcity of labor, which seriously retards the operation of building. A single subscriber to the society, the firm of MURRAY & JAMISON, have furnished $250,000 worth of work, and have contracted for as much more. The works of GALLIER & EASTERBROOK, also of this society, will probably reach $300,000. Others have furnished, in amount, work variously estimated at from $200,000 to $500,000."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A member of a fire company in Charleston, South Carolina, was brought before Judge LOGAN, of the District Court, on the 29th ult., on a writ of *habeas corpus*, having been arrested on a charge that as one of a committee, he had received contributions in aid of the purchase of a new engine and had failed to pay them over, having improperly spent them. The Judge decided that as the accused did not charge any commissions for his services, and as his appointment was purely honorary, the case did not come under the provisions of the law punishing any "clerk, servant, or other employe" for embezzlement, and that he must be released.

A few days ago, a young man residing at Fayetteville, Onondaga County, of strong muscular frame, dislocated his lower jaw in the act of gaping. A doctor was called to his assistance, who found his patient unable to close his mouth. It became necessary to put him entirely under the influence of chloroform before a sufficient relaxation of the muscles could be induced to restore the jaw to its natural position.

The Buffalo *Express* states that on Thursday afternoon, an engine running a passenger train on the Great Western Railroad, ran off the track on the Suspension Bridge, near the Canada side, and that the passengers who left the cars and walked over the bridge were compelled to pay the regular pedestrian rate for crossing on reaching the American side.

The Post-office at the village of Lancaster was entered by burglars Thursday night. The robbers blew open the safe, and carried off some $300 in stamps and currency. No trace of the perpetrators of the act have been discovered, but they are supposed to be parties who were engaged last Fall in committing depredations in and around the town.

The private arms, trophies, and other property taken from the Fenians captured by the steamer *Michigan*, in June last, and retained on board that steamer, are to be returned to their owners. Among this property are side arms worn through the late civil war on many a hotly-contested battle-field, and highly prized on this account.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.
ADAMS, AMERICAN, MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of O. W. JOSLYN, Banker and Broker, No. 35 Broad-st.

EWELL & CLARKE,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
COMMISSION BROKERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held on the 12th day of November, 1866, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the affairs of the Company, and to advise upon its future action. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
WM. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi, and Missouri Railroad Bonds.
This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS, No. 37 William-St.

The undersigned have formed an Association for the purpose of taking MARINE RISKS, by means of individual underwriting:
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Williams & Guion,
WM. H. GUION, of the firm of Williams & Guion,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
W. WATTS SHERMAN, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
E. HEINEMAN, of the firm of Heineman & Payson,
F. PAYSON, of the firm of Heineman & Payson,
JAMES BROWN, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co.,
GEORGE H. BROWN, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co.,
JOHN A. BROWN, Philadelphia,
GEORGE S. BROWN, of the firm of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore,
WM. H. GRAHAM, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., Baltimore.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of the firm of Babcock Bros. & Co.,
B. F. BABCOCK, of the firm of Babcock Brothers & Co.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL & CO.,
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, of the firm of J. Boorman Johnston & Co.,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO.,
GEORGE BLISS, of the firm of George Bliss & Co.,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
O. K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.,
THOMAS. J. HAND, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.,
H. F. SPAULDING, of the firm of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
E. R. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
L. P. MORTON & CO.,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
ROBT. L. TAYLOR,
HENRY EYRE,
GUSTAV KUTTER, of the firm of Kutter, Luckmeyer & Co.,
CHAS. LULING & CO.,
CHAS LULING, of the firm of Charles Luling & Co.
C. H. MARSHALL & CO.,
J. M. T. DEHON, of the firm of Dehon, Clark & Co.,
C. C. & H. M. TABER.,
CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & CO.,
WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
DAVID GIBSON, of the firm of Wilson, Gibson & Co.,
THOMAS EAKIN,
WETMORE, CRYDER & CO.,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER, of the firm of Schepeler & Co.,
OLYPHANT & CO., China.
JAMES T. SANFORD,
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
D. H. BALDWIN, of the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Co.,
HENRY BRIGHAM, of the firm of Brigham, Holst & Co., Savannah,
BRIGHAM, HOLST & CO.,
H. B. CLAFLIN, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.,
H. W. HUBBELL,
E. CUNARD,
A. ISELIN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.,
WM. FELLOWES,
WM. H. LEE, of the firm of Lee, Bliss & Co.,
JAMES LOW, of the firm of Low, Harriman & Co.,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
WM. T. COLEMAN, of the firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
BALTZAAR & TAAKS,
JOHN ELLIOTT, of the firm of Riggs & Co.,
ERASTUS CORNING, and others.

The above-named gentlemen have issued powers of attorney to ROBINSON & COX, to effect insurance in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the association, No. 37 William-st.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, HAVE REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.
The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.
THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.
Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.
For particulars apply to TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.
THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:
Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.
Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.
Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.
Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville. R. H. LOWRY, President.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

CAPITALISTS DESIRING TO BECOME interested in valuable silver mines can obtain an interest in ten of the richest silver lodes in Colorado. Ore from these lodes, and assays by A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, can be seen, and full particulars obtained by addressing JOHN A. WINN, Post-office Box No. 5,413, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN AND CANARSIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1 on mortgage bonds of this road, will be paid on and after that day at the St. Nicholas National Bank. F. WOOD, Secretary.

STATE BOUNTY 7's AT 102.—MICHIGAN Bounty 7s of 1890, payable in New-York May and November, for sale by ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit, Mich.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114⅝	114¾	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, 1881	114½	114¾	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅛	110¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅝	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115¼
New, '65	110⅛	110¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114¼
10-40 Registered	100⅜	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112⅞
10-40 Coupon	100⅜	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	111
Gold	148¼	148⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110⅝
August, 7-30	107⅞	108⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in Buffalo, on the 4th day of December next. Polls open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. W. F. MILLER, Secretary.
BUFFALO, Nov. 3, 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order. OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders (free of Government tax,) on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer-Books are closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1866.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from 1st January, 1867, to 30th June, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

16,500 Yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
250 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,500 Yards sixth-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,400 Gray blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
8,000 Pairs of woolen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 Yards cotton ticking for bed-sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,200 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue caps with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,600 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 Gross coat buttons (eagle.)
250 Gross jacket buttons (eagle.)
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle.)
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets epaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums (tenor) complete.
250 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 sets drum snares.
50 Boxwood "B" fifes.
75 Pairs drum sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 Pairs army bootees (Infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

800 Cartridge boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards with frogs attached.
900 Percussion cap pouches.
800 Cartridge box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
500 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bedsacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. A. B., Guarantor.
E. F. C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

MILLINERY.

MADAM JAUBERT—NO. 759 BROADWAY and No. 1¼ Clinton-place, having just received a large lot of fine French goods for ladies' wear, begs leave to inform her patrons that she will have her opening on WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 7, to exhibit her handsome stock of velvet and cloth cloaks, all kinds of trimmings and millinery goods, flowers, feathers and jewelry, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

A GENTLEMAN FOND OF CHESS would like to make the acquaintance of either a gentleman or lady fond of the game, with a view of passing the evenings. None but entirely respectable parties are invited to address S. D. D., Station G.

AUCTION SALES.

ROZIER'S STATUARY,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY
H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 51 West 10th-st.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.
THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON,
JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER,
UNDINE RISING VEILED FROM THE CASTLE WELL.
The above-named works, by one of the greatest American sculptors, are the finest marbles ever offered for sale in this country, and received, while on recent exhibition in this City, the highest encomiums from the Press and art connoisseurs.
The group of the PRODIGAL SON is especially noticeable.
Full particulars in catalogues.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with H. H. Ludlow & Co.
MORTGAGE SALE OF BAR FIXTURES, &c., &c.
THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the saloon known as "Gunning's Saloon," Nos. 13 and 15 Broad-st., near Wall, the entire contents of said saloon, consisting in part of oak and walnut bar and oyster counters, marble-tops; pine tables, cane-seat stools and chairs, steam tables, kitchen utensils, glassware, stone-china ware, silver-plated castors, tea and table spoons and forks, cutlery, &c.; oil-cloths, safe for ale, table-linen, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A choice collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water-colors, engravings, embracing the works of J. W. GLASS, C. P. LESLIE, C. STANFIELD, J. P. PARTRIDGE, VERBRICK, MORRIS, and others. Also, a private collection of fine engravings of celebrated actors and actresses, just received from London, many of which are very scarce and valuable. Full particulars will be found in catalogue. Now on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH, FLEMISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising, among others, choice works of the following celebrated artists, viz.:

H. F. Schaeffels,	F. De Brakeleer,	Adolph Dillens,
M. A. Koekkoek,	F. Musin,	Peorus,
A. Everson,	T. Rosierse,	J. Wagner,
Z. Notterman,	C. Springer,	J. Carcbain,
J. Ruyten,	J. Carolus,	L. De Buel,
C. J. Gripps,	H. Vander Poorten,	C. Le'ekert,
J. Vaarberg,	A. Senure,	Le Clercq,
De Backer,	Vander Warden,	J. Spohler,
Van Hove,	G. Sogel,	H. R. Schaep,
G. Boughton,	T. H. Hicks,	G. D. Barrow.

The above will be open for exhibition on and after MONDAY, 5th inst., and are worthy the attention of the art public.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
YORKVILLE LOTS.
2D-AV. AND 82D-ST.—Two lots on southwest corner, each 19.1¼x61.8, beautifully situated in the pleasantest part of Yorkville, and in the midst of good improvements.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE, ESTATE OF JOHN NIBLO, DECEASED.
HOUSTON-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot No. 36 East Houston-st., between Crosby and Mulberry; lot 25x100; building covering the whole lot; contains 45 rooms, in thorough repair, with all the requisites for a first-class hotel.
ALSO,
IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 30TH-ST.
30TH-ST.—Eight four-story brick houses and lots on north side, between 10th and 11th avs., known as Nos. 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351—each 16x31.6—in good order, and have Croton to the top floor. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY of November next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, at public auction, near the ferry, the Revenue Steam Propeller "CUYAHOGA," full-rigged brig, burden 596 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lynn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 4 Willoughby, between Jay and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, rosewood and mahogany marble-top parlor and chamber furniture; hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, lace curtains, oil paintings, secretary bookcase, oak marble-top buffet, chairs, extension table, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, velvet carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
70 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
35 half chests Malaga Lemons.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov 3, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, FROM PHILADELPHIA, at auction, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st. A splendid collection of upwards of 500 well-budded specimen plants, varying in size from one to ten feet in height, from the celebrated establishment of Mr. ANDREW DRYBURGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON PLANTING.—WM. T. WITHERS, of Jackson, Miss., is now at the Southern Hotel, No. 671 Broadway, where he will be pleased to see all who feel an interest in cotton culture. He will remain until the 13th inst., and is prepared to give reliable information as to the present cotton crop and prices of land South. Printed descriptions of over one hundred select cotton plantations will be sent by mail to all applicants.

NOTICE.—BOAT PICKED UP IN NEWBURGH bay by schooner *Glacus*. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have the boat. Further information can be had at B. B. STONE CO., office No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Gold-headed cane, satchel, shawls, mantilla, carpet-bag and contents, bags sugar, remnants cloth, row-boat, painted white.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 157 South-st.

WOOD TURNING—BY STEAM-POWER—EXecuted with neatness and despatch, at short notice, at No. 450 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES in great variety of new designs.
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also Low-priced DRESS SILKS, just received.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS, &C.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, SUITS for CHILDREN, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, CLOAKINGS, &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.
Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

SILK QUILTED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
In all styles and colors, expressly adapted for the new walking dress.
WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED SKIRTS,
THE NEW SHAPE FRENCH SKIRTS,
the only genuine in the City, at extremely low prices, at GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.
No connection with any other store in the City.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS AT GAYNOR'S,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest and most elegant assortment in the United States.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.
300 PIECES
REAL IRISH PLAID POPLINS,
$1 50 PER YARD.
COST IMPORTER TO LAND
$2 25 PER YARD.
ALL PURE SILK AND WOOL.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
2,500 YARDS FOR THIS WEEK,
CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
85c. PER YARD. Cost to land,
$1 40 per yard.
Warranted ALL PURE SILK.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BUGLE TRIMMINGS
FOR CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.
A splendid line now and extra rich goods in white and black.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES OF BONNET FRAMES.
RIBBONS
at 10c., worth 30c.; at 25c., worth 62c.; at 50c., worth $1 25; at 75c., worth $1 50; and at $1, worth $2.
All of which are great BARGAINS.
ALL COLORS, ALL WIDTHS, ALL STYLES
VELVET RIBBONS.
BONNET VELVETS, ALL COLORS.
NEW STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS.
GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS.
STEEL TRIMMINGS.
NEW BONNET RIBBON,
IN PLAIN RICH GOODS,
RICH SATIN,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

THE FINEST, NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS
Ever exhibited in America, is ready at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 5, the
GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 219 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for Mrs. DELANEY.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, TWO OR three gentlemen's washing, for whom she could do repairing; or, would take a family's washing; can be well recommended for honesty and capability; charges moderate. Address or call on Mrs. BYRNE, No. 245 Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—TWO SISTERS, VERY RESPECTable young persons, with the most honorable recommendations, would like to be engaged in the same family, one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is a most respectful and economical servant and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to City or country; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and washing, or would nurse and govern children; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 438 east 13th-st., second floor, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, to go out by the day as seamstress in private families; understands dress making, family sewing, Wheeler & Wilson's machine; a permanent situation preferred; City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman in a private family as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 180 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a situation in a respectable private family; no objection to hotel or boarding house; is an excellent sewer; would go out by the day to work until permanently suited; reference. Call at No. 190 12th-st., near 1st-av., over a grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TIDY GIRL lately landed to do general housework; she is a good washer and ironer. Also for a colored girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good references. Can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c.; would assist with the washing; has the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine, if required. Address OPERATOR, No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as excellent cook in a small private family; can give three years' reference from her last place; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family as cook, and to assist at the washing; can give the best of City reference. Please call at No. 320 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman desires to take in washing; will endeavor to please all that favor her with a call. Address, or call for two days, at No. 68 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German woman as first-class cook; can cook in the French and American styles; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Address No. 93 Essex-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, or address S. G., No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 51 West 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATON as chambermaid in a private family; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, who understands French and American cooking and all kinds of pastry; has good reference. Inquire at No. 256 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry. No objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best reference; City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant women, in a private family; one as cook and to assist in washing, and the other as chambermaid and fine washer. Can be seen till suited at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., first floor. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, THOROUGHly experienced, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; take charge of the nursery; neat sewer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, and willing to be obliging; understands her duties thoroughly; good City testimonials. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and nurse for either a lady or children, or to do light chamberwork; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 144 Wooster-st., near Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY THE POSItion of governess or housekeeper in a gentleman's family; undoubted City reference. Address H. G. B., Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes and desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at the residence of her last employers, No. 39 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, and assist with the washing, or would do housework for a small family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 438 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113½ 7th-av., second floor, front room

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, COACHman, waitress, laundress and chambermaid would like situations; good references. Call at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., for four days. Colored servants

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and sewer, and can do fine washing; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 162 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; would go South with a family. Apply at No. 52 Court-st., between Livingston and Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; has good reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as waitress; is fully competent; or as cook and assist with the washing; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 472 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day or week, who can cut and fit and operate on W. & W. sewing-machine, and do all kinds of family sewing. No. 113 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; understands fluting and fine clothes; can give good City reference. Call at No. 284 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and family sewing; has five years reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A Protestant, two or three gentlemen to wash for. Call or address Mrs. THOMPSON, No. 73 West 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; with best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 301 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 81 3d-av., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, by the day, as children's dressmaker and boys' clothes; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, Call at No. 179 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or assist in washing; City or country; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 35 Market-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress; understands her business and brings the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH THREE years' City reference, a situation as cook in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call No. 192 East 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, washing in her own house. Call or address No. 345 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as seamstress and nurse. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, 110 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; can embroider nicely. Call at No. 126 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 182 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No 162 East 33d-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as children's nurse in a private family. Call, or address GEO. ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN'S washing, by an experienced laundress. Inquire at No. 118 East 20th-st.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families or single gentlemen; application may be made, by permission, at the house of an employer, No. 63 East 28th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WILL attend ladies at their residence, by the day or week. Apply at No. 61 East 12th-st.

WET NURSES CAN BE OBTAINED until 8 P. M. daily. Sick nurses, both sexes at shortest notice at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man with a small full-grown family; is a good farmer, and understands gardening thoroughly; is willing to go on a gentleman's farm, or would go on shares if required; the best of references. Call or apply at No. 322 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman; can produce the most satisfactory reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address M. R., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single Protestant man; has lived nine years in his last place; understands his business in every respect. Address for two days, A. M., No. 122 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom with some good family. Can give the best of City and country references. No objection to the country. Address F. H., Box No. 211, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN 17 YEARS OF age, having two years' experience in business, desires a situation in a wholesale mercantile house; references unexceptionable. Address A. B. Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who is competent to take the entire charge of horses and driving, and is well recommended from his last place. Call at No. 92 West 48th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business. Any gentleman having valuable horses, and wishing to engage a thorough horseman, can address J. J., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has first-rate references; will work for moderate wages for the Winter. Call on or address EDWARD, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be found with his last employer; best of City reference. Call on or address J. L., for two days, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations in a gentleman's family; the woman to do general housework, the man as coachman or gardener. Address J. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART SOBER man as watchman or porter in a wholesale store willing to work; best of reference. Call or address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable young man in a private family; can give the best of City references. Can be seen or heard of in the grocery-store under the 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman and groom in city or country; has A No. 1 references and can be seen for two days at No. 3 Whitehall-st., foot of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as barkeeper in a hotel or club-house, or waiter in a private family; has the best of reference. Address T. C. K., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has long experience and good references. Address T. M., No. 250 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a family as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful. ALEXANDER SMART, No. 61 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT encumbrance, situations as janitor in a business house or school; best of City reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A situation as shipping or out-door clerk for a wholesale house; can furnish best of Boston references. Address EUTERPE, Boston Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman or groom; understands his business; has had many years' experience; best of city references. Address C. F. B., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

A MAN WHO HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS filled a responsible position in a mercantile business, desires employment in a banker's or broker's office. Address W. H., care of Todd & Co., No. [illegible] Leonard-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL SILVERINE and SNOW POWDER, the best and most reliable articles of the day. They are now being advertised in two thousand papers at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars a year; also for twenty-five other specialties. With the right parties liberal arrangements will be made to locate or travel, by addressing or applying to ELIAS HALE, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 273 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address, WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OF SOME EXPErience, of good Christian character, to take the oversight of 100 to 120 boys in a Reformatory Institution, out of school hours. Address by letter, C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AT TARRYTOWN; one thoroughly acquainted with grape culture; none but those with the best reference for capacity and sobriety need apply. Address Box No. 4,376 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY; MUST NOT BE OVER 13 years of age. Apply after 10, to D. BALLARD & CO., No. 290 Broadway.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND ASSISTant laundress; verbal City references required. Apply at No. 23 West 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL AS NURSE TO A young infant; good reference required. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 33 West 3[illegible]-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE; one willing to make himself useful. Apply to L. W. FAIRCHILD & CO., No. 119 William-st.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR UPON AN EVENing paper, within two hours of New-York. Apply to L. H. BRIDGHAM, No. 135 Fulton.

WANTED—A WAITER; A FIRST-CLASS MAN with best of City reference required. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at No. 9[illegible].

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS WAItress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., to-day, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., N. Y.

LADIES WANTED.—APPLY AT THE OFFICE of the Ladies' Charitable Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, No. 616 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; City reference required. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILER FOR SALE—One return-flue boiler in good condition, 26 feet long, 8 feet shell, double furnace; also on hand, engines and boilers, (new,) from 10 to 80 horse power. Apply at the Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y.; or to L. C. WARD, agent, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

COAL.

COAL $7, FLOUR $12—PEOPLE'S COAL and Flour Mutual Protective Association, office No. 208 Broadway. Coal and flour sold at wholesale prices. Buy coal and flour of the Association to break down monopoly prices.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on-board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Nov. 7
PALMYRA....Nov. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 10.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—Steerage $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class....$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency. Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6: freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
For Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Freight received up to the hour of sailing. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HARRY CARROLL, now in the port of Baltimore.
Length on deck, 130 feet.
Breadth of beam, 18 feet.
Depth of hold, 8 feet.
Two engines; new boiler; has carried 350 bales cotton; is a very substantial vessel. For terms, apply to J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy.
W. W. DIBBLEE, Member of New-York Stock Exchange, late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD, of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MARKS & DOOLITTLE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. D. DOOLITTLE is authorized to settle the business.
JAMES MARKS, JAMES K. DOOLITTLE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866.

OUR BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH Mr. W. H. DECKER has terminated this day by its own limitation. We will continue the lumber and timber business at the foot of Gansevoort-st.
F. J. BARRETO & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MANN & BRUNDAGE is this day dissolved.
JNO. P. MANN. M. T. BRUNDAGE.
Nov. 3, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In an old-established dry-goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; ten per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD—Handsome parlors, bedrooms and single rooms; fine new carpet; superior table d'hote at 6 o'clock, breakfast a la carte, private dinners for families, in the best French style in the City, at moderate prices for the Winter; gas. Nos. 21 and 23 Great Jones-st.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING ON BERGEN Point, New-Jersey, having more room than they require, would let two or three handsome rooms, with board, to a family without servants or small children, or to gentlemen and their wives for the Winter. Address HOME, for three days, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT, A superior English, French and German scholar, desires board in exchange for instruction; also pupils for the above branches. Address GERMAN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY lady and companion; parlor and bedroom on second floor required; location between Madison-square and 40th-st., near 6th-av. Address F. T., Box No. 1,650 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child and nurse in private family; New-York or Brooklyn at moderate terms; best of reference will be given. Address H. C., Box No. 5,449 Post-office.

WALL HOUSE—WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., offers superior accommodations for families, at moderate rates. Easy of access to all parts of New-York City and Brooklyn by horse cars.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; also two single rooms. Few boarders taken; reference required. No. 180 East 10th-st.

THE FLOOR OVER THE PARLORS in the basement house No. 50 West 24th-st., handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. References required.

VERY ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

NO 30 UNION-SQUARE—A BEDROOM AND sitting-room communicating on second story back; also a small room on fourth story front, to be rented with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, in a private family, No. 13 East 16th-st.; only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply.

28 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH, between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st., elegantly furnished rooms, en suite and separately with board; house beautifully situated opposite parade-ground.

ATTENTION—PARTIES COMING TO THE City can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms. Board from $6 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 84 Barrow-st., corner of Hudson.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN ELDERLY LADY in a small family without children. Moderate terms and unexceptionable references required. Address R. S. D., Box No. 708 New-York Post-office.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR NO. 48 Clinton-place, comfortably furnished, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT second-story front room, in Harlem. Address BOARDING, Station L, Harlem.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-st., an elegant room on first floor, with abundance of pantries and closets. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH breakfast, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

TWO VERY PRETTY ROOMS ON SECOND floor, neatly furnished, to let; terms $10 and $15, or would be let together. Inquire at 29 East 14th-st.

BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family for two gentlemen. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Watt-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BOARD IN THE country in a private family, for a lady and her son, 9 years old. Address C. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LONG-TAILED BAY COUPE horse, 16 hands high, in first-rate condition; also a Victoria, built by Brewster & Baldwin; will be sold cheap. Apply to Union Livery Stables, in 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE PAIR OF BAY mares, the owner leaving the country. Inquire at GEO. MURRAY'S stable, 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

BUGGY—A NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY; also a turnover seat wagon; will be sold at a sacrifice TO-DAY, at Crossman's Stables, 32d-st., near 3d-av.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all southern and Western lines
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.
The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:
For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expense of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.
If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.
The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.
The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board, AND'W H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
The subscribers, Executors of the last will of Cornelius S. Van Wagoner, deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the Franklin House, in the City of Paterson, N. J., on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the two stone dwellings Nos. 45 and 47 Ward-st., the two frame dwellings Nos. 95 and 97 Cross-st., the brick store No. 118 Congress-st., the frame dwelling No. 23 Boudinot-st., the frame dwelling No. 17 Hamburgh-av., and the brick dwelling No. — Totowa-av.
The two stone dwellings are three stories and basement, substantially built, furnished with gas, bath, water-closets, stationary tubs, &c.; in a good location and within easy five minutes' walk of the depot; 16 trains daily to New-York, which can be reached in 45 to 50 minutes. The store is 26 by 80 feet; in the best part of the city for business.
Terms will be liberal, and made known on day of sale.
A. B. WOODRUFF, A. A. FONDA, } Executors.
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22, 1866.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, CONTAINING from four to sixteen City lots each, for sale, in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for; situated near Fordham and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad; 30 minutes' ride from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse railroad, connecting at Harlem with Third-av. cars; price of each plot, $400, 50 per cent. of which may remain on bond and mortgage. There are many valuable plots, ranging from $800 to $3,000 each. These plots are so nearly disposed of that the drawing will positively take place on the 22d inst. For maps and pamphlets, giving full particulars, apply to F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st., George Banks, No. 126 Bowery, H. Stoney, No. 86 6th-av.; or John Berrian or John Cornell, Fordham, who will conduct parties to the property and give every desired information.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SIDE-WHEEL LIGHT-DRAFT steamer FANNIE LEHR, now in the port of Baltimore.
Length on deck....156 feet
Breadth of beam....22 feet
Depth of hold....6 feet
Draws light 30 inches; has carried over 600 bales cotton; state-room accommodations on the upper deck. Was built of the best material in 1864.
For terms apply to J. BRANDT, Jr., Baltimore.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York; good house, with lawn well shaded; productive orchard and variety of fruits; a brook crosses part of the farm; excellent barn and outbuildings; land of superior quality; is a desirable farm, having a choice of markets at Rahway, Elizabeth or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 113 West 46th-st., half block from Broadway cars, completely furnished, three stories brick, mastic front; terms liberal. One three-story brown-stone house, furnished, on East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One three-story brown-stone house on 49th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner, first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—$1,000 LESS FOR lot than any others between Fifth and Madison, within twenty squares above those. It is the interest of purchasers and builders to secure them. Price is as stated, and thus offered by owner to command a ready sale. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE NO. 164 Wooster-st.; rents for $1,600; key at corner; price $15,000; also new four-story brick house No. 2 Bedford-st., all improvements; rents for $1,400; price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF HOUSE, with bar and billiard-room, (two tables, new, and furniture; sixteen rooms; low rent; terms easy; brick house, in Brooklyn, $5,500. READ & ELLIS, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES on Murray Hill, southwest corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st.; lot 27x120 feet; house about 31 feet deep. For permits apply to WETMORE & BOWNE, 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 14TH ST., NEAR 8th-av.; one lot on 101st-st., near Broadway; one lot on 5th-av., near 135th-st.; and one lot on 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, a first-class brown-stone front house, furnished; well located. Also, a place at Rye, N. Y. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house just completed and ready for immediate occupation; on Park-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 151 Broadway.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—IN HOWARD-ST., cheap, the best in the neighborhood; three houses in 3d-av., three in 8th-st.; three leases and contents of stores. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 6[illegible]4 Broadway.

A MODERN NEW BRICK HOUSE—RYER-son-st., near Gates, $5,500; modern house, Hall-st., $4,600; 25 lots, 25x100. PULLON, No. 10 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK building situated near Canal-st.; suitable for a manufactory. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, 174 Canal-st.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 73 West 18th-st. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN the best part of Brooklyn; five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains ten rooms with all modern improvements, and is a truly comfortable residence; rent $2[illegible]0 a month. Apply at No. 1 Garden-st., one door from Joralemon-st.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST. —Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with bath-rooms adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—A fine store, located in the vicinity of Canal-st., size 25 feet, well adapted for the jobbing business; possession at an early day. Address Box No. 5,659 Post-office.

SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house, No. 31 West Twenty-fifth-street, near the principal up-town hotels.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Apply for particulars to C. P. FISCHER, No. 101 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 53 HENRY-ST., A FURNISHED bedroom on second floor to a gentleman; family private.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A FULL-SIZED high-stoop and fully-furnished house, for 6, 12 or 18 months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE City or Harlem, by a lady and daughter, (no servants or children,) a couple of rooms for housekeeping; rent moderate; references exchanged. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A SUITE of rooms in the vicinity of the Brevoort House; boarding-house keepers need not reply. Address Box No. 415 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE—ONE LARGE front parlor on the first floor, 24th-st.; also one on second floor, front, with alcove bedroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let with board permanently to grown persons only; also one front and one rear room on the second and fourth floors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.
DATED Oct. 11, 1866.
MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of EUGENE HOLLYWOOD, convicted in the Court of Sessions, held in the City of New-York, of assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
TO-NIGHT, ELISIR D'AMORE.
SECOND AND LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8,
First appearance of SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI, GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of DOCTOR DULCAMARA.
in Donizetti's charming comic opera in three acts, ELISIR D'AMORE, ELISIR D'AMORE,
which will be produced with a most superb cast.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
GIORGIO RONCONI
CONDUCTOR....SIGNOR TORRIANI.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.
French Theatre....Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
The sale of tickets for Mme. Ristori's first three nights and Matinee commences Monday, Nov. 5, at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.
UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED THE BEST CONCERTS EVER OFFERED THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.
Programme for Wednesday Evening, Nov. 7:
MADAME PAREPA, will sing Weber's "Und ob die Wolke," Bott's Song, "The Sailor's Wife," and with Signors Brignoli, Ferranti and Fortuna, the Quatuor, (Mose in Egito,) "Dal tuo Stella."
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing Beethoven's "Adelaida" and Arditi's "Colli Nativi e Cari," (La Spia,) and in the Quatuor.
SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing Balfe's "Il Postiglione," Mattei's Song of "The Fop," and in the Quatuor.
SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing "Il Balen," (Trovatore,) and in the Quatuor.
MR. S. B. MILLS will perform a "Caprice Gallop" and the "Murmuring Fountain."
MR. CARL ROSA will play Spohr's "First Movement of Concerto, in G Minor."
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will play the Overtures "Zampa" and "Der Freischutz," and a Grand March.
Mr. J. L. HATTON at the Piano.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS....Conductor
Concerts on Thursday and Friday Evenings and Matinee Saturday Noon.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. Secured seats $1 50. Ticket office open at Steinway Hall from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and Rullman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7:15; Concert at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL....SYMPHONY SOIREE.
THEODORE THOMAS'S SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE, TAKES PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, when the following works will be performed:
SYMPHONY C, Jupiter....Mozart
CHORAL SYMPHONY, D minor, Op. 125....Beethoven
THE VOCAL PART will be sustained by that well-known and efficient CHORAL SOCIETY—THE MENDELSSOHN UNION, (under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BERGE.) which will number over TWO HUNDRED VOICES.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the four remaining soirees....FIVE DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS will please select them during the present week at Irving Hall, or at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his popular lecture on LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of ORVILLE GARDNER.
Tickets may be obtained of
Loder, Bros., & Co., No. 513 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 3[illegible]4 Broadway.
Halstead & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st.
Oliver L. Gardner, No. 116 Bowery.
Wm. K. Peyton, No. 274 Bowery.
Foster & Palmer, Bible House, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Tickets, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 6:30; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. [illegible] 35th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 1 to 3 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 3 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 28TH-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,
Formerly C. D. Morris', No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 18[illegible].

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach in a school or family; she can instruct in music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English studies. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens: DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYAN MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, AT 1 P. M.
GAZZANIGA'S SECOND AND LAST MATINEE,
Assisted by Miss A. PHILLIPS, Contralto; Sig. ANASTASI, Tenor; ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist; GEORGE W. COLBY, Conductor.
MADAME GAZZANIGA Will sing, in costume, THE ORANGE GIRL.
Tickets $1; Orchestra-chairs, $1 50.
Orchestra-chairs can be secured at the theatre.
Tickets for sale at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; and Schubert, No. 820 Broadway. Doors open at 1½; commence at 2. Chickering's pianos used at these concerts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 7¾ P. M.,
LE TOREADOR,
Opera in two acts, by Adam.
LE CHALET,
Opera in one act. Music by Adam.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, Debut of Mlle. BONCONSIGLIO.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
MISS FANNY HERRING in three characters.
Abercrombie, (with an Election Speech)....G. L. FOX
ORLANDO VENDORME, THE OUTCAST.
The full company in the above piece.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MISS FANNY HERRING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF THE GREAT ROBINSON AND THE FAIRY BOY, CLARENCE.
JAMES E. COOKE, ENGLISH LEAPER, IN THE BATOUTTE EMULATIONS. AIDED BY ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENES ON HORSEBACK.
THE TRAINED HORSES.
THE PRETTY CHILDREN AND PRETTY PONIES.
NEW PIECE—THE RIVAL LOVERS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER, AND THE GREATEST OF VERSATILE PERFORMERS.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
Last week of the great sensational piece, ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Male Soprano.
Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.; children, 25c.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators, GOOD SEATS for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RESERVED SEATS CAN be had at No. 575 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock precisely. A full attendance of members is requested. JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, NO. 179 LEXINGTON-AV.—The opening address in this institution will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock. Medical profession and the public are invited to attend.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES Impotency, Dr. Kennedy's Invigorators will immediately cause a restoration of the animal functions. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT....
WM. STUART....Manager.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
SUPPORTED BY MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A GREAT CAST, will introduce the fourth week of HER BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH A CHARMING NEW COMEDY, By Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, author of "The Favorite of Fortune," entitled
LOVE'S MASQUERADE,
DONNA DIANA....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
DON CÆSAR....Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
Messrs. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, J. DUFF, J. DUELL, HOGAN; Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE and Mrs. LEFFINGWELL.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation for Mrs. Bowers. Doors open at 7¼. *Seats secured in advance.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, NOV. 6, Will be presented H. J. Byron's NEW AND SUCCESSFUL COMEDY, Entitled

£100,000

with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9—£100,000.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS.
In active preparation, THE DOUBLE GALLANT, (The second of the series of old Standard Comedies,) and also an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
THIS EVENING, the charming comic drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
In which Mr. LEWIS BAKER will sustain the admirable character of OLD PHIL.
And for the fourth time in New-York, the very successful burlesque, PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID, Presented with an excellent cast, including Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Mandeville, Messrs. Baker, Smith, Gomersal, Bland, and others, and introducing a brilliant AMAZONIAN MARCH, and a highly picturesque and amusing RUSTIC DANCE.
WEDNESDAY—First night of the new and powerful drama, GRIFFITH GAUNT, by Augustin Daly, Esq., founded on Charles Reade's fine romance.
The management takes pleasure in announcing among other engagements, made expressly for the production of this drama, that of the eminent young actress, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and of Mr. JOHN K. MORTIMER, who will respectively sustain the characters of KATE PEYTON and GRIFFITH GAUNT.
SATURDAY, 10th, at 1 P. M. GRAND PERDITA MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—THE LONG STRIKE—MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new dramatic Spectacle of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, from the celebrated opera of the same name.
New Scenery, Effects, and Appointments.
Also the great Ledger story of the GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MR. CHARLES DILLON has to announce that he will have the honor of appearing on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 6, as KING LEAR, (from the original text.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, as BELPHEGOR.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, as OTHELLO.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
E First night, Broadway favorite, Nelse Seymour.
L First night, Celebrated comedian, Sam Price.
L First night, The great basso, Wm. Butler.
Y First night, Cornet obligato, Sig. Garatagua.
and THE WONDERFUL LEON in new BURLESQUE.
L Geo. Christy, Wit, More novelty.
E John Allen, Fun, New jokes.
O Edwin Kelly, Music, New ballads.
N Dick Sands, Clog, New acts.
STRIKE. LONG AND SHORT STRIKE. STRIKE.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
Basket Trick. HARTZ'S Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers, 54TH And other Miracles,
Every Night. Performance. Every Night.
LAST WEEK OF THE WONDROUS HEAD, as OTHER ATTRACTIONS are in preparation.
Pianist....Mr. A. Sedgwick
Who will also perform on the English Concertina.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

THE DECKER PIANO.
A full assortment of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction for $10 per term. The services of the distinguished theorist F. L. Ritter have been secured for the Conservatory. Pupils desiring to study harmony will do well to apply immediately. Signor Giuseppe Tamaro, of the Italian Opera, has also been engaged to give instructions in singing. We thus offer advantages to students of vocal music not to be found anywhere else.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS and Organs now in use, the best in the world. Pianos and melodeons for rent or for sale on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

J. G. DAVIES & CO., AGENTS FOR THE Harmonic Piano, No. 95 Prince-st., near Broadway.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons at hours not engaged in classes. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

LIFE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The Streets—The Population—Marriage Customs—Thugs—The Dead, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

The Crescent City, the great business centre of the South, the miniature Paris of America, New-Orleans, is one of the dirtiest, filthiest places in the country. Its location is so rheumatically damp that one would naturally expect it, with all its dirt, to be extremely sickly; but it is not, with exceptional seasons, more liable to epidemic fevers, nor has it more indigenous ailments, than any other city of its size, North or South. The "lay of the ground" on which the city has been built is such as to preclude all possibility of proper drainage, some portions being actually lower than ordinary water-level in the Mississippi River. The ground slopes away from the river, with a scarcely perceptible inclination toward Lake Ponchartrain, and the water in the street gutters on a hot Summer's day runs so sluggishly, and is so covered with slime, that its sight acts as an opiate on any one but an exceedingly active mind. The streets are paved with flagging and large round cobble-stones, and when a heavily-loaded wagon passes over them they shake like a bowl of jelly. Three feet below the surface of the earth you find water, and most everywhere three feet above the surface you find wine, whisky, and other such fluids. In fact the city is located on a perfect morass, and consequently there are no cellars under the houses. The St. Charles Hotel, one of the finest structures of the kind in America, the Custom-house, and other large buildings, are said to be gradually sinking into the marshy fen of their foundations at the rate of half a foot per annum. The streets are laid out regularly, with one or two exceptions, and are generally wide enough to suggest the idea that the original surveyors were extravagant in their waste of land. Some of them have outrageous French names, among which, perhaps, Tchoupitoulas is the most euphonious. Canal-street, the principal business thoroughfare, presents a most attractive appearance, which improves with acquaintance. In its centre there is a space about as wide as Broadway, running through its entire length, called "neutral ground," and on which two tracks for street cars are laid. A row of trees on each side of this neutral ground and fresh green grass between the tracks, add much to the general picturesqueness of the street. At night its appearance forcibly reminds a visitor of some fairy scene. The bright-colored lights of the street cars, the jingling of the bells on the mules which draw them, the brilliantly lighted galleries or balconies of the thousand and one ice-cream saloons or restaurants, filled with gayly-dressed men, women and children, and the strains of music which oftentimes fill the air, all combined, seem to be the realization of some delicious dream. Broadway is noted for its confusion, but Canal-street equals it in noise and bustle, and outstrips it in fanciful decoration. Orleanists may truly be proud of it, and with good reason. Carondelet, the cotton factors' street, and other avenues are also worthy of praise, as they are lined not only with tasteful but costly monuments of architectural skill.

The inhabitants of the city present a strange combination of incongruous elements. Creoles, Americans, Germans, Irish, and Spanish and Mexican trash, with a goodly sprinkling of *bona fide* Johnnie Crapeaus are to be found, and a more reckless, pleasure-loving, pleasure-seeking community does not exist anywhere outside of Paris itself. They are particularly notable for neatness of dress, approaching extravagance in the way of ornaments, for every other person you meet wears a diamond pin or ring. Even the darkies afford Brazilian pebbles, and sport gold watches and Malacca canes. To a Northerner, however, the quadroons and octoroons, who abound plentifully, are the strangest part of the whole compound, suggesting very forcibly the idea of practical amalgamation which would shock the sensibilities of theoretical Oberlinites. The prettiest forms in the city are those of the "quad" and "octo" girls, and generally they are the most tastefully dressed. A neatly-turned ankle, pretty hand and tapering waist, with a naturally airy and jaunty carriage, are almost a sure indication of nearly extinct African blood. Color is no criterion, and a stranger will often mistake an olive complexioned creole for a mulatto, if not something darker.

It will be news to many of your readers to learn that these quadroons and octoroons are semi-legitimate—*i. e.*, they are generally the offspring of a *place* marriage, which is an institution so peculiarly local that but few, except the residents of this locality, know of its existence or understand its obligations. Among the pure Creoles, the strictest Catholics imaginable, a custom resembling a mock marriage has obtained. A regularly ordained priest officiates, and a white man is "placed with" a colored girl in such a manner, that although they violate law, decency and good morals by living together, they satisfy the demands of the Church and confessional. The American quadroons, however, not being so strict Catholics, and in some cases having no religion at all, accept an offer to be kept as a mistress from any reliable white gentleman without ceremony. Previous to the war the *place* obligation was more frequently incurred than since its close, and it is the universal evidence of those who should know, that it was seldom, if ever, violated on the part of the females. They lived as chaste and virtuous to their "so-called" husbands as they would have done if they had been white and lawfully married. It was customary for planters who raised children by their "nigger queens" to free them with their mother, and send them to this city to be educated, and in many instances the girls were sent to Northern schools and even to France. On leaving school and reaching maturity they met their inevitable fate of illicit semi-marriage. Young men "courted" them after the usual manner, "popped the question," and were referred to mamma, who generally decided the application with a view to money, demanding that a certain amount should be settled on the daughter, and a certain number of slaves be given to her, and, in short, a regular establishment be set up for her. These young women, many of whom, as I have already stated, bear no evidence of their African blood, except a magnificent physique, are thus pledged to a life from which their cultivated minds sometimes revolt with honest indignation and horror. Having every sensibility that a refined and cultivated woman naturally possesses, they are doomed to a hateful existence, as disreputable and illegal as Mormonism itself. The existence of a *bona fide* white wife did not always interfere with the desire of a man to assume the *place* obligation. If it is not the refinement of licentious amalgamation, I am mistaken. A race of bastards is the result.

The French language is spoken in New-Orleans almost as frequently as English. The majority of the merchants and nearly all of the *restaurateurs* are either creoles or pure Frenchmen. As a general thing it is free from English interpolations, and although there are a number of Gascons and others from different French provinces here, a Parisian finds but little difficulty in making himself understood. Of course, as a natural result of this French element in the population, French modes of living prevail to a great extent. At least one-third of the people, including nearly all of the unmarried men, lodge in furnished rooms and eat in restaurants. Nowhere else in this country, not even in New-York City, is restaurant life so complete as in New-Orleans. The cooking is excellent, and the bills of fare comprise everything calculated to tickle the palate, from the night-mare-producing *paté de foie gras*, down to the lightest of cream biscuit. The purest wines of direct importation, are obtainable, and at comparatively cheap rates. Coffee-houses, a compromise between a drinking saloon and a restaurant, resembling the lunch saloons of New-York, are another peculiar feature, and furnish a cheap manner of living to those who are inclined to eat indigestible food. Probably two-thirds of the houses in which furnished apartments are rented, are presided over by mulatto landladies or colored women, who having sacrificed their youth in *place* relations with wealthy men, have been pensioned off with a small establishment, from the proceeds of which they obtain their support and educate their children.

In old times it was generally conceded that every other business man in the city would be bankrupt if forced to meet his obligations all at one time. I am told that the Canal Bank, one of the soundest and most reliable banking institutions in the South now, had at one time a sort of a sinking fund arranged for the relief of planters, who, when they borrowed money from it, were never expected to pay. The immense profits of sugar-planting—so great that men have been known to buy a plantation on credit, pay for it the first year, and retire at the end of the second with a comfortable independence—furnished a seeming bond of security for any one connected with that line of business, however indirectly. "Oh, he's of such a family. They own the Fairweather place," was all that was necessary as a recommendation to a broker, and so business was transacted among the *ton*, on a basis of mutual confidence, and expectation that everybody would pay their debts some time or another. The sale of the offspring of slaves was sufficient to keep the needy in pocket-money, without decreasing the main source of revenue, which were the "breeders." It was customary among the wealthy planters before the war, and is now to a certain extent, to live in the city and attend to their planting through agents and overseers, and by means of occasional personal inspections. The Summers were nearly always spent either in France or at Northern watering-places, and although the "heated term" here is far from lacking gaiety, the Winter season furnishes the quintessence of enjoyment to the Crescent Cityites. October being the month during which absentees return from their Summer trips, the fatal disaster to the *Evening Star* was a severe blow to the community, for notwithstanding the general scarcity of money, a large number of families still succeed in finding funds enough with which to continue their custom of running away from the hot weather and the fevers.

I would not be understood as insinuating that because a great many of the business men here were insolvent before the war, they are in the same condition now. The reverse is the truth. New-Orleans can to-day boast of some of the wealthiest firms in the Union, and the war having stripped the entire community of its false outside glitter, commerce is really established on a firmer basis than ever before. Besides this, the long term of Federal occupation previous to the final surrender of the rebel armies, gave well-employed opportunities to Northerners to settle here, and the proportion of Yankees engaged in business now is ten-fold greater than in any other Southern city. It is useless to deny the fact too that a great many of them realize handsomely from their investments, for while a goodly number are withdrawing this year, others remain, determined to fight it out here until their pockets are full. Of these, however, I have yet to hear of one who intends to make New-Orleans a permanent residence, for while every one seems to like the city, all agree that there are other places better fitted for real substantial enjoyment of life.

The reader of CURTIS' novel, *Trumps*, has the character of "Boniface Newt" brought to his mind's eye, here, as well as everywhere else in the South, for there is a class always present who cry with him that "riches have wings." Living a life of elegant ease, supported by the hire of slaves, thousands of wealthy families have been reduced to want by the emancipation of their human property. They owned a fine dwelling and a couple hundred head of negroes, more or less, which they hired out to non-slaveholders and others, arranging their collections in such manner as to have funds on hand whenever they were needed. Proud and haughty they were, but now they are humbled, and stern practical life, in which they are compelled to earn their living by the sweat of their own brows is their only resource, and gentle, soft-handed, accomplished ladies advertise for music scholars, or eke out a weary existence as the beneficiary of some more fortunate friend. One would be stony-hearted indeed not to pity them, for there are hundreds who have been driven, not only to beggary, but to crime, by the fell swoop which took away their "riches." Their education and previous life have unfitted them for the bleak future which stares them in the face. Truly truth is stranger than fiction.

Baltimore and New-Orleans have, as cities, heretofore rivaled Mississippi and Texas as States, in the reputation of harboring bodies of rascally cowards known as Thugs. This element is disappearing here now, however, and while you hear old citizens talk about them, and point out this man or that one as a Thug, you very seldom hear of a murder. To thug a man is to kill him from behind his back. Some one better versed than I am must explain the orthography and origin of the word. During Know-nothing times, I am credibly informed, men were thugged on account of their political principles, and regularly organized bands of roughs took charge of the avenues of communication to the polls and prevented men differing from them in opinion from voting. Once the Whigs are said to hav carried the city by such means, and the Democrats always found such proceedings of great use to them. The present Mayor of the city, who was formerly a stevedore, is called a Thug, and is said to have been at the head of one of their organizations, and also to owe his election to his popularity with that class. There are certain members of the police force who have been pointed out to me as having "thugged" so and so many men in olden times. Whatever may have been the condition of affairs, I have no hesitation in saying that New-Orleans is as safe a place now, either during the night or day, as I want to be in.

I had rather die in some other place, however, for aside from the spiritual roasting, which every good newspaper man has a right to expect, my body would be put in an oven here and baked for a twelvemonth. Owing to the fact that I have already alluded to, and which prevents the digging of cellars on account of the water being so near the surface of the earth, graves are not dug; but in their stead you find in the cemeteries long rows of brick and mortar, which resemble in their architecture a number of big Dutch ovens, with apertures in tiers, into which the encoffined body is shoved and plastered up, apparently air-tight. For nine or twelve months, during which time decomposition is said to occur in this climate, the sun pours its hot rays down on the "oven." Then, unless the tomb has been regularly purchased and a good title given to some surviving friend, the oven door is opened, the few remaining bones, with the worm-eaten remnants of the coffin, are raked out, wheeled to a convenient spot, and the *débris* of a hundred rotten carcasses are buried together in the swamp water. The rental per annum of one of these ovens is from $25 to $50, according to its elegance and the size of the body. Their convenience is a great attraction to mourners, for if the last resting-place of a friend disappears about the time you begin to forget him or her, you cannot be expected to visit it. In the grave-yards devoted to the interment of the better classes a different state of affairs is found, as they contain many elegant and costly monuments, which will last forever, erected to the memory of the departed.

I will conclude this sketch in another letter.

E. P. B

THE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Destructive Fire on Franklin-street, Boston, on Saturday Night—Losses and Insurance.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 5.

An alarm from Box No. 41, at 10:35 last Saturday night, was caused by fire breaking out in the rear of No. 41 Franklin-street, and within thirty minutes thereafter a second and third alarm was sounded, which brought the whole Fire Department to that locality. The fire originated in the centre tenement of an elegant block of five-story granite front warehouses, extending on the southerly side of Franklin-street, between Hawley and Arch streets, and had made considerable progress before it was discovered and the alarm given. The ground floor of No. 41 was occupied by Messrs. F. F. WHEELOCK, & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, in the rear part of which was an elevator or scuttle-way extending to the upper story. From all that could be learned yesterday the scuttle has continually been left open, but cleared at night of all merchandise. On effecting an entrance into the front door of No. 41, the hoseman who took in the first stream of water states that he first discovered the fire among two or three bales of cotton at the bottom of the scuttle on the ground floor, and at this time the flames were fiercely running up the scuttle, which appeared to be in one sheet of fire.

The upper floors of the store were occupied by Messrs. ALLEN, LANE & Co., (No. 43,) dealers in dry goods; and it is asserted by some that the fire caught in or about the scuttle-way on either the second or third floor occupied by this firm, but from what cause the fire originated, no one made any pretensions of knowing. It is, however, known that before the first alarm was sounded, the flames had broken out of some of the rear upper windows, and their light was seen at a considerable distance. Indeed, the fire had made such a progress before it was discovered and the general alarm given, that it was evident to the engineers and other firemen, immediately on their arrival at the scene, that a disastrous conflagration was imminent, and consequently the whole department was speedily summoned. Before the firemen could do anything to bear with perceptible effect upon the fire, the flames had communicated with oil-cloth and other goods in the three upper stories, and shortly made their way through the entire depth of the block to Franklin-street front. Three or four streams were in the meantime carried to the roof of a three story building on the opposite side of a passageway in the rear, and from thence poured torrents of water upon the flames, which at this time were pouring fiercely from the upper windows, almost into the faces of the hosemen, and for a considerable time seemed to bid defiance to any amount of water which might be thrown upon them. Three or four other powerful streams were at the same time being played from the ground in the rear, and others from the front, but still it appeared "nip and tuck" between the fire and firemen for the mastery, and for half an hour or more the former seemed to have the best of it.

The firemen never exerted themselves with more energy than on this occasion, but notwithstanding their heroic efforts, the flames communicated to the upper part of the stores adjoining on either side, being Nos. 37 and 39 on the westerly, and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 on the easterly side.

The ground floor of No. 37 is occupied by Messrs. HORSWELL, KINSLEY & FRENCH, dealers in woolens, and the upper floors (No. 39) by Messrs. DODGE, BALDWIN & Co., commission merchants. The ground floor of Nos. 45 and 47 is occupied by Messrs. E. O. TUFTS & Co., importers of woolens, and the upper stories by Messrs. DENNY, RICE & Co., dealers in American goods and wool.

The four floors occupied by Messrs. ALLEN, LANE & Co., at No. 41, were thoroughly burned out, and their stock, valued at about $110,000, was almost entirely destroyed. The firm is insured for $85,000, divided among several offices. The ground floor and basement of this building were not materially damaged by fire, but were thoroughly drenched by water. The occupants, WHEELOCK & Co., had a large and valuable stock of goods, a considerable portion of which was entirely ruined by water, while much of the stock was protected from damage by the patent rubber coverings introduced into the Department by Assistant Engineer GREEN. The firm has about $50,000 insurance, in policies of some $5,000 each, at a number of offices, among which are the Firemen's, Franklin, Eliot, City and National in this city, and two or three offices in New-York. This store is owned by L. MILES STANDISH, who is insured at the Mechanics' and Union offices in this city for $16,000, which he thinks may cover his loss.

The lofts at No. 49, occupied by Messrs. DENNY, RICE & Co., were stored with a large stock of wool, which for a time burnt most fiercely, but the fire in that direction was at length stayed, but not until the roof was destroyed and the two upper stories were badly damaged. Their loss cannot yet be correctly estimated, but whatever it may amount to it is fully covered by insurance. Messrs. TUFTS & Co., on the ground floor, were damaged to a large amount by water, but are fully insured. This store is owned by Harvard College. The roof and upper story of Nos. 37 and 39 were also badly damaged and the stocks of the occupants suffered from water, but to what extent was not ascertained. The building is owned by the Wigglesworth heirs. Some comparatively immaterial damage was done by water to the stores adjoining on either side of those specified. We learn that the underwriters were of opinion, from what examination they made yesterday, that the total loss by this conflagration will amount to not far from $250,000. The flames, when at their height, made a most brilliant illumination, and attracted a large gathering of citizens of both sexes to the vicinity, many leaving their beds for the purpose of witnessing the fire.

We learned late last evening that the opinion of Mr. STANDISH, the builder and propietor of stores Nos. 41 and 43, is that the fire was caused by the bursting of a pipe connected with the heating apparatus in the adjoining store, occupied by E. C. TUFTS & Co.

The Validity of Contracts Between Citizens of the Southern States for Furnishing Substitutes During the War—Opinion of Hon. J. S. Yerger, of Mississippi.

A suit was recently brought before Judge J. S. YERGER, of Mississippi, to enforce payment upon a note given by one citizen of that State to another, for procuring him a substitute during the war. The defence contended that the defendant had given the note to the plaintiff for procuring him a substitute in the military service of the Confederate States, which was at that time in rebellion against and at war with the United States; that the consideration of the note was, therefore, against the public policy and laws of the United States; that the consideration upon which the same was made could not be a lawful consideration for any contract, and that, consequently, the note sued on, being without lawful consideration and against public policy, should not be enforced.

Judge YERGER, however, ruled that the State of Mississippi, during the existence of the civil war, was within the territorial jurisdiction of the belligerent power called the "Confederate States." * * * Although not in terms made a part of the Constitution of the United States, yet that instrument, and the powers and duties of the United States under it, are to be construed with reference to international law. From the principles of that law, and not from the letter of the Constitution, the United States derived its power to blockade the Southern ports, to seize goods, as contraband of war, which were attempting to enter the blockading ports, to libel and confiscate, as enemy property, all goods, which, in violation of the blockade, were brought from the territory of the States in rebellion, regardless of the real ownership of the goods. From the principles of international law, and not from the letter of the Constitution, or the acts of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States deduced the rule, that all territory occupied by the States in rebellion, was during the existence of the war, to be treated as enemy territory; that all property situated within that territory was to be treated as enemy property, and that all the inhabitants were to be treated as enemies, regardless of their private individual opinions. For the time being, the Constitution and laws of the United States over that territory, were suspended—no man residing, during that time, in the States in rebellion, could institute a suit in the courts of the United States, or claim the protection of its judicial tribunals for his person or his property. The jurisdiction of the laws of the United States were suspended. The place of a party's residence, and not his opinion as to the justice and propriety of the war determined his political *status*. If he resided within the enemy territory, he was an enemy of the United States; his property was enemy property, subject to seizure and capture, whatever his private opinions might be. He could not appeal to the laws of the United States to protect it for him; and where there was no protection, there was necessarily no allegiance, for the two doctrines are reciprocal. Having recognized the existence of a civil war, and of a belligerent power having territorial jurisdiction, with fixed and determined boundaries; having impressed upon that territory the character of enemy territory, and upon all its inhabitants the character of enemies, and having suspended the jurisdiction of civil law, and extended over it the laws of war, all the consequences resulting from such a state of things must necessarily follow, and one of these consequences is, that the occupancy of territory by a belligerent power, subjects, for the time being, the inhabitants of such territory to the jurisdiction and control of the power which holds possession of the country, and the contracts and dealings of the inhabitants made during that occupancy, must be determined by the rules which the power having dominion over them establishes. These principles in no respect recognize the legitimacy of the insurrectionary Government, nor in any wise make the United States responsible for the public acts or contracts of the Confederate States. They were merely established to mitigate the cruelties and hardships of war, and to protect the inhabitants from what would otherwise be a condition of unmitigated and intolerable evil.

The defendant, at the time the contract was made, was, by the law and authority of the Confederate States, then a recognized belligerent Power, held to military service, and to which he owed allegiance and duty. By the laws of that Power which so held him in service, he was authorized to obtain his discharge from the same by furnishing a substitute. He applied to, and obtained, through the services and exertions of the plaintiff, who was also resident within the Confederate States, a substitute to take his place in the army, and was then discharged from his military service. For this service by the plaintiff he executed the note sued on. The contract being made between citizens of the State of Mississippi, owing to temporary allegiance and obedience to the laws of the Confederate States, not in violation of the policy of the United States, or the State of Mississippi, then and there existing, but made in accordance with the public policy of the Power having possession of the territory and control of the allegiance and duty of the parties to the contract, is binding, and can be enforced in the courts of the State of Mississippi.

Voodism.

From the Galveston Bulletin.

There is at the County Jail a darkey supposed to be Voodooed. Sambo has been there more than a month. He has never spoken except when hungry and forced to say "bread," and on one other occasion when he was heard to say "nice morning." Yet the rascal can evidently talk and understand what is said to him. He will stand by the hour straight in "the position of a soldier," staring at the blank wall. At other times he will sing "Bobbing Around" for half the night, when he will curl himself on the ground, put his head on his tin plate, and sleep like a pig. The other negroes say he is either voodooed or else is voodooing somebody. This superstition is little else than the idolatrous religion of Africa. It prevails more extensively in New-Orleans than elsewhere, heathen rites and ceremonies is most disgusting. They believe in incantations and charms, bewitch their enemies by pieces of hair, feathers and similar articles which are charmed. They have been suspected of human sacrifices, and are known to rob graves that they may procure materials for their charms, which are as varied and disgusting as those used by the witches in "Macbeth." Strange to say, they have made white converts, and in one or two cases of sensible people. The initiatory rites as described by the New-Orleans police, who have several times broken in upon them, consist of naked dances around a leaking cauldron of charmed snakes, toads, human remains and similar articles. They have a Queen to whom they are subject. This woman, who resides in New-Orleans, is known to the police, and is described as being a beautiful Octoroon. The subject is one of interest, and the only works we know of on it are very unsatisfactory. The negro (Dr. RANDOLPH,) now traveling with the Southern loyalists, delivered some lectures on the subject at New-Orleans, claiming that he had learned its mysteries in Africa, but he evidently knew very little on the subject. It is known to be practiced on most of the Louisiana plantations. GILLMORE SIMMS has written a story called the "Enchanted Crow," which is evidently based on this heathenish and superstitious religion. It is to be hoped that some competent person will study it, for it is the religion of Africa brought to our doors.

Miss MARY BELLA QUINN recently went before the Mayor of Harrisburgh, Penn., and stated that she was the daughter of a physician in Logansville, Ind., but that she wished him to place her out of harm's way, as she was laboring under an uncontrollable impulse to murder others. At the same time she took a package of strychnine from her stocking and handed it over to an officer. She was committed for thirty days. The young lady is described as of pleasing appearance and unusually intelligent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED REVEREND PICKPOCKET.

Examination of the Accused Before Justice Dodge—Testimony of the Witnesses to the Theft—Further Examination Postponed Until Saturday Next.

The case of Rev. GEORGE F. WILLIAMS, the Virginian, who is accused of picking the pocket of Mrs. CLARA J. MOORE in a Fifth-avenue stage, on Friday last, was again brought up before Justice DODGE yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination. The advertisements in the daily newspapers of yesterday, requesting the witnesses of the alleged theft to come forward and further the ends of justice by giving their testimony, was entirely successful. Several of them appeared yesterday and gave evidence against the prisoner, the substance of which was as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MISS VICTORINE IRVING.

Miss Victorine Irving testified that she resides at No. 406 Fifth-avenue; that, on Friday, the 2d inst., she, in company with her aunt, Mrs. Amanda P. Kendall, entered one of the Fifth-avenue line of stages at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place; that directly opposite to her sat a gentleman whose name she has since ascertained to be George F. Williams; that on his left sat the lady who appears as complainant in the case; that she saw the prisoner insert his hand beneath the folds of Mrs. Moore's dress; that then she observed the dress moving, and immediately afterward the accused withdrew his hand containing a pocket-book, which he put in his inside coat pocket of the left breast; they were then at Twenty-second-street, and Williams arose to leave the stage, when witness informed her aunt of what she had seen.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. KENDALL.

Mrs. Amanda P. Kendall, the aunt of the previous witness, residing at the same place, testified to the fact that her niece called her attention to what the prisoner had done, just as he was about leaving the stage; that she (witness) then leaned forward and said to Mrs. Moore, "That man has taken your pocket-book;" she then seized hold of Williams' coat and accusing him of the theft, said, "Give the lady her pocket-book;" he replied, "I havn't got it, let me go;" she did not release her hold upon his coat, however, but called loudly as she could, "stop thief;" he then succeeded in getting away from her, but just as he was leaving the stage, he was seized by a gentleman named Gale, who was in the vehicle at the time, and who thrust his hand out of the back window, and securely held the clergyman until two officers came up and arrested him.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

The evidence of Mr. MONROE F. GALE, of the New-York DAILY TIMES, and that of Miss EMMA THAYER, of No. 295 Court-street, Brooklyn, who were also passengers in the stage at the time of the occurrence of the alleged theft, was then received, corroborating in part the testimony of previous witnesses. Roundsman DELAMATER, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who made the arrest, was also examined, but nothing more than the mere fact arrest of WILLIAMS by witness was developed.

Considerable interest was manifested in the case by the many friends of the accused, who thronged the court-room and who were earnest and loud in assertions of their belief in his innocence. They do not believe that one so respectably connected, and holding so sacred and responsible relations to the church, would descend so low as to become a pickpocket. They say the charge is not proven against him; that there is only one witness, Miss IRVING, who pretends to have witnessed the theft, and that she must be laboring under a mistake. That from the very fact of his irreproachable character hitherto, his statement that he found the pocket-book on the seat ought to be accepted as truthful. The Judge postponed the further examination of the case until Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

New-York College of Dentistry.

The Faculty and students of the New-York College of Dentistry met last evening, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fifth-avenue, to hear the initiatory lecture of Prof. DWINNELL. Dr. ELEAZER PARMLEY, President of the Faculty, occupied the chair, and there were present of the Faculty, Profs. N. W. KINGSLEY, J. SMITH DODGE, Jr., WEISSE, R. H. BROWN and STEEN. The large library-room of the Association was filled with the friends of the students and others interested in dentistry, and in the establishment of the Dental College.

Prof. KINGSLEY stated that the New-York College is a result of the agitation of the matter among the dental profession during the Winters of 1864 and '65. This agitation was followed by the organization of a society, and through it a charter was obtained and the College incorporated in 1864. In May last the before-named Faculty were elected. Owing to local causes the establishment of the College was delayed to the month of this year named, but now all difficulties are removed. The College, even now in its infancy, has the support of the first dentists of the City, and there is fair ground to believe that New-York will own an institution in keeping with its importance in other respects. Philadelphia has two Colleges, for this specialty, and Baltimore and Cincinnati one each. It is the purpose of this College to have in connection with the College an Infirmary, where the poor of the City will receive gratuitous treatment for diseases of the teeth, unless where operations are performed requiring an outlay of valuable material, then only the cost of that will be charged. Further, it is the purpose of the Faculty to found a Board of Clinical Lectures, and other facilities, for the especial benefit of students.

Dr. DWINNELL read a very exhaustive lecture on the history of dentistry, and the value of that science to suffering humanity.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

Officer BEATTY, of the Broadway Squad, arrested PETER REAVY, a carman, on a charge of having stolen one hundred and twenty-four boxes of spool silk, and fifty dozen spools of sewing silk, which is valued at $160. After obtaining possession of the property, the accused left it at the store of HENRY MCQUADE, of No. 82 Duane-street, where it was subsequently recovered and returned to the owner, JAS. B. EDWARDS, No. 298 Broadway. REAVY was committed for trial in default of bail. He denied all felonious intent.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

JOHN O'NEILL, residing on the corner of Van Brunt and Partition streets, Brooklyn, went into the oyster saloon of CHARLES WILSON, No. 94 Greenwich-street, on Saturday evening, and ordered some refreshments. While there WILSON and another man assaulted O'NEILL and knocked him down, when they rifled his pockets of $137 in United States Treasury notes. Officer JOHNSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, responded to the call of O'NEILL and succeeded in arresting WILSON. The confederate escaped with the plunder. On being brought before the Court the prisoner was held for trial, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

HOW PETER CROWLEY AND MARY WELSH GOT THEIR WEDDING RING.

PETER CROWLEY and MARY WELSH, two young persons of respectable appearance, it is said, desired very much to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, but had no wedding ring with which to seal the solemn engagement. Determined to get one in some way or other, they started out on Sunday evening. They were not long in finding a jewelry store, a small place kept by DAVID MOSLEY, at No. 79 Division-street, which they entered, and desired to be allowed to look at some rings. The proprietor showed them several, but they could not find any to suit them, and started to leave the place, when Mr. MOSLEY discovered that a ring valued at $7 was missing. He thereupon accused his customers of the theft, but they stoutly denied it. He then called an officer, who was about arresting them, when the woman threw the ring over the counter. They were both conveyed to the Essex Market Police Court, where they were committed for examination.

Santa Anna—He is Threatened to be Sued for Swindling Practices.

We hear that some weeks ago the redoubtable Señor Don G. DE NAPHEGGI was challenged to "*mortal combat*" by somebody whom he had engaged to serve as Captain or Colonel in the army then proposed to be enlisted by Gen. SANTA ANNA, to serve in his "*Armada del los Liberadores del Mejico.*" Señor Don G. DE NAPHEGGI, acting as the confidential Secretary of the General, as "Secretary for Foreign Affairs," and as general business and personal manager of the General, made all the engagements and all the promises, and trying to "wriggle" out of all of them in a manner not considered entirely honorable by the gentlemen concerned, among whom we are told are officers of distinction in European armies, and some of whom have served with honor to themselves and profit to the country in our own army. One of them, Capt. G. DE B., has taken up the gauntlet for all, so we are informed. Senor Longname—we care not to write it twice—has as yet failed to answer, and several applications at his office in this city and his home on Staten Island found him "out."

Besides this, the General, that is, Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, through his *factotum*, the "*Señor*," had made some contracts and other engagements for the services of certain parties and for firearms. These contracts are said to be still unfulfilled, and, on yesterday, a letter was received by the "Señor" threatening a law suit unless some satisfactory arrangement is speedily made by the General. It is said that no man is a prophet in his own country; but, if the information we have received be true, then SANTA ANNA is less so, even in a foreign country.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING CENTENARY SERVICES AT THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Interesting centenary services were held on Sunday last in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Methodist Church. In the evening the pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, delivered a short but appropriate and thrilling address, after which the members of the church proceeded to make their centenary offerings, which amounted to a little less than $15,000. Of this amount O. H. P. ARCHER gave $5,000; GARDNER LANDON, Jr., $1,200; JAMES DAVIS, $1,000; JOHN VAN ORDEN, $500, &c. These contributions were made without the assistance of the wealthiest members of the congregation, who are expected to add $10,000 more to the amount. PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq., the eminent and popular church vocalist of this City, added very much to the interest of the occasion by his sweet singing. Altogether the services of the day were such as to be long remembered by the vast numbers who crowded the building.

TERRIBLY MUTILATED.—Yesterday Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest at the shoddy and flocks manufactory of JOHN MCDEIVTT, Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-street, on the body of a boy named WM. HENRY DAVIS. From the evidence it would appear that the deceased, who was employed in the factory, yesterday morning, in the absence of the foreman, JOHN MILLER, attempted to adjust one of the belts. He failed to do so, and was caught by the belt and whirled around the shaft. Before the machinery could be stopped the left arm and foot of the unfortunate lad were torn from his body; his right arm hung by a ligament, and the rest of his body terribly mutilated. Apparently no blame could be attached to any one, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-York, aged 13 years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE QUEBEC FIRE.—Previously reported, $8,290; David McGee, $25; Howland & Aspinwall, $100; Olendorf & Case, $50; S. de Visser, $100; Chas. A. Matthews, $10; W. B. Hunter & Co., $100; Kremelberg & Co., $50; L. Huffer & Co., $50; Renaud, Francois & Co., $50; N. D. C. Moller, $50; Fredk. Probst & Co., $50; Reuben Manley & Co., $500; cash, $25; Isaac M. Bull, $25; cash, $25; Edey, Turnure & Co., $100; Gomez, Wallis & Co., $100; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., $250; Watts, Crane & Co., $100; R. C. Ferguson, $100; Bulkley G. Moore, $25; Youngs & Amann, $25; W. C. Mumford, $25; Skeel & Reynolds, $25; cash $25; total, $10,300; remitted to Quebec, $7,000 gold, at $1 48.

THE POWDER ACCIDENT.—Capt. WILSON, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, succeeded yesterday in discovering where the cannon powder came from, which caused the fatal accident on Saturday afternoon in Thirty-seventh-street. THOMAS FOSTER, who is the proprietor of a coal-yard at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, gave a canister of damaged powder to MATTHEW MANAHAN, to throw in the river. WM. GORDON, was on the cart, and threw the powder in the street. They were both arrested to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

STRANGE CASE OF ABANDONMENT.—The Twentieth Precinct Police report that LAURA STEVENS, aged 16 years, came into the Station-house on Saturday night, with an infant child at her breast, and stated that she had just emerged from the Hospital and had no place to go to. She was allowed to remain over Sunday, and made an excuse about 3 P. M. to go out, when she failed to return and claim her child. The little unfortunate will be sent to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, JAMES HARKINS, 7 years of age, and residing in First-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, was accidentally run over by car No. 76 of the Belt Railroad, and was so severely injured in the leg that amputation was considered necessary on his arrival at Bellevue Hospital, where he was removed by Officer TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A WINDOW.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, ANTHONY AGLE, 10 years of age, and a native of Germany, while attending Sunday-school, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, fell from the second story window to the pavement, receiving severe injuries. Officer KELLY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, conveyed the boy to his parents' residence.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, was 389, being 20 less than the number reported last week. There were 110 deaths from zymotic diseases. There were 62 deaths in the Public Institutions, and there were 5 deaths from cholera during the week. The deaths last week were 24 less than in the corresponding week of the preceding year.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, supposed to be —— ALLEN, was found floating in the North River, by Officer BURNS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, at Pier No. 43. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was about 35 years of age, black whiskers and dark clothes.

THE ELECTION AND THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—There will be no Evening Schools (under the control of the Board of Education) held this evening, in consequence of the election.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLAR COMMITTED.—A colored man named ROBERT WILSON was yesterday convicted before Justice DAILEY of feloniously entering the residence of Mr. JOHN ARNSBERGER, corner of Tenth and Grand streets, E. D., on Saturday night last, and committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. WILSON was found secreted under a bed in the second story of Mr. AMSBERGER's residence by the servant girl, and was detained until the police were notified. He was barefooted at the time he was found, and had cunningly taken all the keys out of the doors of the house before he hid himself away, so that he would have easy access to the different rooms when the family were sufficiently sound asleep to allow him to operate. The prisoner is a native of South Carolina, about 21 years of age.

SURRENDERED.—ARTHUR DOYLE, for whom the police have been searching, yesterday appeared before Justice DAILEY and surrendered himself to answer a charge of feloniously assaulting a man named THOMAS FARMER, on the morning of the 28th ult. The Justice required him to give bonds of $1,500 to appear before the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT—SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.—In the Essex County Court, yesterday, the following prisoners were sentenced: Wm. Healey, breaking, &c., one year State Prison; Jacob Bursch, breaking, two years State Prison; George Waters, two, petit larcenies, three months County Jail; Lawrence Sweitzel, petit larceny, thirty days; Wm. Grossmann, assault and battery, three months; John Dolan, discharged on good behavior, sentence suspended; Ephraim Reed, petit larceny, three months County Jail; Mary Riley, assault and battery, $5 fine; George Dunham, petit larceny, three months County Jail; George Clinton, petit larceny, three months; James Sands, petit larceny, three months; John Joralemon, assault and battery, $25 fine; Nicholas Haley, assault and battery, $5 fine; Leopold Block, sodomy, 3 months County Jail and $300 fine; John Monahan, assault and battery, $5 fine; John Adams, two indictments assault and battery, $10 each; Louis Bursch, assault and battery, $5 fine; Louisa Wentz, assault and battery, $25 fine; Robert Elliott, assault and battery, County Jail 5 months, $25 fine; Orville Hatfield, five indictments assault and battery. 15 days on each County Jail, concurrent; Jas. Boylan, assault and battery, $25 fine; Alexander Burrill, assault and battery, $25 fine; Daniel Russel, larceny, County Jail 3 months; Wm. Brown, larceny, County Jail 6 months; Patrick McLague, assault and battery, County Jail 3 months; Bryan Reilly, assault and battery, County Jail 5 months; Robert Woodward, petit larceny, $25 fine; Joseph Murphy, assault and battery, $5 fine; Timothy Driscoll, assault and battery, $5 fine; Philip Lauvert, assault and battery, $5 fine; Wm. Fitzsimmons, petit larceny, County Jail 3 months; Sarah Carroll, larceny, $100 fine; Hannah Gorman, larceny, $100 fine; Mary Johnson, larceny, $100 fine; Thomas Smith, larceny, County Jail 9 months; John Hopp, assault, 3 months County Jail; Mary Coony, two indictments, petit larceny, 3 months; Carolina Kiefner, petit larceny, $50 fine; Ann Gleason, petit larceny, County Jail 3 months.

ARREST OF A MAN AND WOMAN FOR SUPPOSED BURGLARY.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer BURKE, accompanied by Sergt. RING, of the Hoboken Police, were walking along Washington-street, they met a man and woman making their way towards the ferry with two large bundles tied up in sheets, and also a small willow basket. In consequence of the unseasonableness of the hour the officers interrogated them, when the woman gave her name as GEARING, stating that she resided in Washington Village, and was on her way to New-York to take some soiled linen to the wash. The man gave his name as WILLIAM BOWER, and said that he met the woman on the road and offered to assist her by carrying one of the bundles. Not crediting their stories, the officers conducted them to the Station-house and proceeded to investigate the contents of the bundles. They found a black silk dress, several calico dresses, table-linen, handkerchiefs, stockings, and in fact a general assortment of wearing apparel, all of which had the appearance of having passed through the hands of the laundress since it had been used. One of the table-cloths was marked in red thread, with the initials "A. S. H.;" a handkerchief the same, and another with the initial "H." Mrs. GEARING and Mr. BOWER were locked up to await further developments.

ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.—Yesterday forenoon a man named JACOB ROELLE, keeper of a saloon at No. 47 Harrison-street, Newark, was taken before Justice KIRKPATICK and fully committed for trial, for a most savage and murderous assault on his wife with a butcher knife. It appears that on Sunday afternoon ROELLE, in one of his ugly moods, to which he is addicted, took a butcher-knife in his hand and going up to where a painting of his wife hung on the wall, thrust it through the canvas in several places. The woman witnessed this without making any remark, when he turned round, saying that that was the way he meant to serve the original. He then dealt her a blow with the knife, cutting her a severe gash from the eyes to the mouth and knocking out several of her teeth. ROELLE was taken into custody by Officers RHODEMACHER and TICHENOR, and the unfortunate woman's wounds were dressed by Dr. EYRICH. Her injuries were of so serious a nature that she has not since been able to leave her bed. The knife and the teeth knocked out are retained at the Police station, to be used in evidence against the ruffian.

A YOUNG MAN IN TROUBLE.—A young German named FERDINAND ECKHARST, said to be very respectably connected, and who was a boarder at the house of Mr. ALTAIR DE BONNVILLE, No. 161 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen three coats from persons belonging in the same house. The prisoner admitted having taken the pants, of which there was clear proof against him, but denied any knowledge of the coats. ECKHARST was recently employed as assistant bartender at CHANFRAU'S saloon in Odd Fellow's Hall, but being suspected of making too free use with the contents of the money-till, was discharged a few days since. Recorder AVERY committed him to the County Jail for trial.

FOUND MUTILATED IN THE STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named JOSEPH ACKERMAN was found by Officer LAKE lying insensible in the gutter, corner of Commerce and Mulberry streets, Newark. His teeth were knocked out and his nose and ribs were broken. A watch and a set of false teeth were found with him, wrapped up in a bloody handkerchief. He was conveyed to the police-station, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. DODD, and subsequently he was removed to his boarding-house. ACKERMAN was unable to give any account as to how he came by his injuries.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly German, named SCHAEFFER, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday afternoon, by jumping into the Passaic River, between Newark and Belleville. After having nearly accomplished his object he was rescued by some citizens, who rolled him thoroughly on a barrel, and by that and other means saved his life.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR quiet—Sales, Amber State Wheat $3 20. OATS—Sales 50,000 bushels State afloat at 68c.; Ohio 67c. CORN—Sales afloat $1 28. BARLEY dull. PASSED FULTONVILLE—35 loads Barley, 8 loads Oats, 2 loads Rye, 15 loads Corn, 7 loads Flour, 10 loads Wheat. SHIPPED BY TOWS—Corn 33,000 bushels, Wheat 300,000 bushels, Oats 90,000 bushels, Barley 100,000 bushels, Rye 8,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR—Sales 500 bbls. at $12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Western Spring; $13 50 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for Rye Flour. WHEAT quiet; sales 8,000 bushels Port Washington Club at $2 35; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 30. CORN—Sales 150,000 bushels, opening at $1 15, closing with sales in the afternoon of 16,000 bushels at $1 12; 7,800 bushels Extra No. 1 at $1 20½. OATS—Sales 13,500 bushels Toledo at 63c.; for No. 2 Chicago at about 61c. BARLEY—Sales 5,260 bushels Canada at $1 12½. RYE lower; a cargo No. 1 Chicago offered at $1 25, without takers. PEAS quiet. PORK—retail lots at $32@$32 50. LARD, 15¼c.@16c. WHISKY quiet at $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged to New-York: Wheat 17c.@18c., Corn 14c.@15c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,400 bbls.; Wheat, 116,448 bushels; Corn, 22,361 bushels; Oats, 17,623 bushels; Barley, 7,590 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,840 bbls.; Wheat, 166,780 bushels; Corn, 90,716 bushels; Oats, 55,580 bushels; Barley, 47,740 bushels; Rye, 7,710 bushels. Afloat on the canal destined for tide-water, including shipments from Buffalo for 14 days ending Nov. 5, and from Oswego for nine days ending the 3d: Flour, 29,391 bbls.; Wheat, 966,348 bushels; Corn, 701,536 bushels; Oats, 425,740 bushels; Barley, 875,766 bushels; Rye, 1,7,312 bushels.

Business at the New-York Central Stock yards today was the heaviest ever done in this city; prices advanced steadily until late in the day, when the New-York report produced a slight reaction.

The weather is cold.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 5.

WHEAT dull, with downward tendency. CORN dull at 18c.@22c. OATS steady. FLOUR inactive. PROVISIONS dull. LARD heavy. SEEDS steady. WHISKY dull. GROCERIES quiet. COFFEE firm.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c. for No. 1, and 3c.@4c. for No. 2; closed firm at $2 20@$2 22 for No. 1, and $2 01@$2 08 for No. 2. CORN, 11c.@12c. higher; closed firm at $1 07 for No. 1; and $1 for No. 2. OATS firm at the advance of 3c.@4c.; sales at 47c.@49c. for No. 2. MESS PORK $26 50 for new. HIGH WINES more active at $2 33 for duty paid; $2 34 for bonded. HOGS fairly active at $7 75@$8 75 for common to good. FREIGHTS declined 1½c.@2c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY: 13,500 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 200 hogs. SHIPMENTS: 11,500 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY steady at $2 34, in bond. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD, 13½c. GOLD, 147.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active at $2 16 for No. 1, $2 03 for No. 2. OATS firmer. PROVISIONS dull. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 5.

COTTON ½c.@¾c. higher; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales. BANK STERLING, 60. NEW-YORK EXCHANGE par. FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $12 52 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for red Winter, $15 for white, $15 75@$16 for double extra. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels choice white Canada at $3 10, and 185,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN closes with an improved tendency, but quiet. BARLEY inactive; Bay Quinte nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady to New-York—Flour, 55c.; Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Barley, 12c.; Rye, 13c. to Albany—Wheat, 12c.; Corn and Barley, 10c.; Rye, 11c. LAKE IMPORTS—300 bbls. Flour, 6,200 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 144,000 bushels Barley, 65,000 bushels Rye, 5,600 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—4,444 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR heavy, weak and very little doing; Super. $9 50@$10 75; Spring Extra $12@$12 25; Double Extra $13 50@$15 25. WHEAT 3c.@5c. lower; No. 1 Spring $2 20@$2 22; Strictly Prime Fall $2 80@$2 85; Choice $2 90@$2 95. CORN heavy and lower; Mixed 90c.@97c.; Yellow 95c.@96c.; White $1@$1 02. OATS dull and lower; Choice 52c.@53c. PROVISIONS dull; small transactions. MESS PORK $32 50. BACON—Shoulders 62¼c.; Clear sides 18¼c.@18¾c. WHISKY steady at $2 32.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Winter 1c.@2c. and Spring 4c. better; new Amber $2 87, No. 1 Spring $2 39. CORN opened 3c. and closed 3c. better; $1 06@$1 08 for No. 1 mixed. OATS 3c. better; 55c. for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; 8c. on Corn by steam to Buffalo. RECEIPTS past week—30,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 48,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS, same time—28,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 5.

CRUDE TURPENTINE, $6 for Virgin and Yellow Dip; $13 for Hard. SPIRITS TURPENTINE and RESIN quiet. TAR $2 60@$2 70. COTTON 36c.@37c.

Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

CATTLE moderately active and unchanged; 2,300 Extra Prime, at $16@$16½. SHEEP dull; 25,000 sold at 5c.@6c. HOGS dull and lower; 3,000 at 11c.@12½c. Cows in fair demand at full prices.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 5.

COTTON firmer; Strict Middlings, 36½c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

COTTON active; sales 800 bales; Middling at 38½c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 5—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Edward Cooper and lady, John Cooper, Miss J. Cooper, J. Meadow, G. Dean, Mrs. Hampton, George McKitchie and lady, Wm. Walker, W. Howatson, J. G. P. Caldcot, Wm. Clayton and lady, Mrs. Ford and son, Fred. G. [illegible], A. S. Taylor, Edward Brown, lady and child, John Robinson, Miss S. A. Brodie, D. P. Brown, Mrs. [illegible], C. Reithetmer and lady, A. [illegible] and lady, [illegible] Jack, D. McEwen, [illegible], Alex. Lockhart, [illegible] Gordon and child, [illegible] Bailey and family, [illegible] Boyce and child, [illegible], Rev. James Goodman, and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon rises.... 5 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 54 | Gov. Island. 7 43 | Hell Gate.... 9 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand.

Steamers Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship John Bright, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark G. S. Hunt, Woodbury, Havana, Trujillo & Vining.

Brigs J. Banks, (Br.,) Cochran, Rio Grand de Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; Champion, (Br.,) McDonald, St. John's, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Zebulon, (Br.,) Cates, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, F. M. Bixbee; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co.

Shooners Lillie Gray, Gray, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Susan, Richard, Para, S. P. Sherman & Co.; Julia E. Pratt, Brown, Nassau, S. S. Ingraham; Mary M., Brainard, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Lioness, Hunt, Galveston, W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow 15 ds., with mdse. and 432 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 3, 4 P. M., lat. 42 39, lon. 62 54, passed Bremen ship Asia, bound W. 4th, lat. 41 17, lon. 67 08, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Granada, Morton, Savannah Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Harpswell, Owen, Havre Sept. 23, with mdse. and 98 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Was 8 ds. in the channel and 11 ds. between lon. 30 and 32, with heavy westerly gales. Oct. 5, lat. 48 25, lon. 30 25, exchanged colors with Br. ship America, bound W. 7th, no lat. &c., Br. bark Margaret & Jane, Baker, from Waterford for Quebec, 47 ds. out, short of water, and supplied her. Nov. 2, saw Br. bark Finzell, bound E.

Bark Amazon, McDonald, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Margarethe Blanca, (Prus.,) Hoepner, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Fanny Lewis, (Br.,) Gillan, Boston 9 ds., to load for Smyrna and Constantinople.

Brig Miranda, (of New-Haven,) Hardy, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Left no vessels.

Brig Ida Cutten, (Br.,) McElwer, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster for Newark.

Brig Annandale, (Br.,) Foley, Indian Cove 17 ds., with fish to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Amazon, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Branscombe, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Mount Desert 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Uranus, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Portland, Me., with molasses.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Providence.

Schr. Eurotas, Ham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Monroe, Monroe, Rockland 6 ds., stone.

Schr. Empress, Averill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Sahwa, Wright, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, ——, Boston.

Schr. Lillie, ——, Providence.

Schr. Governor, Freethy, Port Chester.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, Me., molasses.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. B. S. Barnes, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Freeman, Harwich.

Schr. Virginia, Burse, Boston.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Orion, Hadwin, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. J. V. Wehington, Wellington, Boston.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Kate E. Rich, Cardery, Providence.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. H. Lewis, Tyler, Newport, for Albany.

Schr. H. Hobart, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Hero, Small, Salem, with mdse.

Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Albany, for Fall River.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 5—Arr. steamers Bienville, New-York; Neptune, do.; W. P. Clyde, do.; brig Olive, Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Mary Sanford, New-York; bark Young Turk, Malaga.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5—Arr. steamers Monterey and Gen. Meade, and ship Theresa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Arr. steamer Sacramento, Caverly, Panama; ships Golden Fleece, Nelson, New-York; Intrepid, Winsor, do.; Robin Hood, Kelty, do.; Granite State, Jacobs, do.; barks Potosi, Fowler, Liverpool; Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5—Arr. steamships Empire, from New-York. Sld. steamship Santee, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Harkness, of the brig R. B. Gove, at New-Orleans Oct. 30, who saw the bark Annie, from New-York for New-Orleans, ashore on the north side of Bemine Island Oct. 23, as before reported by telegraph, states that she appeared to be in a very bad condition; also saw a large ship ashore near the same place.

The U. S. Admiralty Court at Key West decreed salvage on bark Kate Stamler, from New-York for Galveston, $15,050. Expenses up to the 28th ult. not known. The case of the French brig Leopard has been heard at Key West, as also that of the Belgian brig Emma, but no decree up to the 26th ult. The former will be condemned, as a prayer has been made for the same.

The sales of cargo per brig S. P. Brown, from Newport for Havana, at Key West, net some $14,000. The hull is valued at $600. It is decided to remunerate the steamship Merrimac 40 per cent. on the united sum.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 5, 8:55 A. M.—A steamboat was ashore at the south side of Coney Island on the night of the 4th inst., with two tugboats by her. Cannot be seen from here this morning, it is so hazy.

The brig Susan E. Voorhees, of New-York, Fulford, from Mobile for Boston, before reported put into Fernandina in distress, dismasted, was towed to Savannah on the 31st ult., where she would partially discharge, repair, and proceed on her voyage.

The brig Lucy A. Blossom, from Brunswick, Ga., for ——, put into Wilmington, N. C., on the 2d inst., with loss of sails and leaking badly.

The schr. Aid, of Great Egg Harbor, while coming through Hell Gate, struck on Middle Channel, and is anchored at Jersey City, probably leaking.

The schr. Tugerassa, wrecked north of Hatteras, was from Jacksonville for New-York, Wood, master.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., Oct. 30, brig Wild Hunter, Neal, New-York; Nov. 3, schr. W. P. Chapman, Coe, New-York. Sld. Oct. 30, brig John B. Campbell, Anderson, New-York; Nov. 3, brig Starlight, Scott, New-York.

Cld. from Cow Bay, C. B., Old. Oct. 23, bark Wild Horse, Parr, New-York.

Cld. from Malaga Oct. 19, bark A. A. Drebert, (Br.,) Moore, New-York.

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This establishment, believed to be the FINEST and most luxurious in the world, will be open for the reception of bathers on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 8, 1866.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 625, Nov. 5, 1866.

32, 9, 31, 16, 68, 51, 53, 4, 8, 39, 19, 13, 64.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 626, Nov. 5, 1866.

19, 15, 40, 7, 54, 64, 69, 33, 43, 18, 47, 57.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 525, Nov. 5, 1866.

36, 25, 45, 3, 13, 50, 24, 73, 71, 58, 77, 51, 8.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 526, Nov. 5, 1866.

24, 1, 50, 5, 30, 18, 28, 46, 52, 26, 9, 58.

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BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Bateman begs to acknowledge for himself and for the artists he has had the honor to introduce to the New-York public, his deep sense of obligation for the extraordinary success that has rewarded his exertions to present to them a musical entertainment which has been universally pronounced unrivaled in the variety and importance of the attractions offered. It is with sincere regret that, despite this unqualified success, Mr. Bateman is compelled to announce that in consequence of engagements concluded last Summer,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

will be the last on which his Concert Troupe will appear for the present in this City. In compliance with a universal demand, a

GRAND MATINEE

will be given on SATURDAY next, commencing at 12 M. Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, and the entire company will appear. Due notice will be given of the return of the

BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.